



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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IS BLURRED AND MISTY SIGHTING
HEADACHES,
AND HEALTH GENERALLY.
WEAR SUITABLE GLASSES
N. LAZARUS,
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12, Queen's Road C. [65]

No. 20,153

號三十五百一第第二第

日十初月二十年戌戊

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1923.

五拜禮

號六廿月一年二十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

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WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
7.05 a.m. to 7.10 a.m. every 15 minutes	7.05 a.m. to 7.10 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " "
9.00 " " " " " " " "	9.00 " " " " " " " "
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11.00 " " " " " " " "	11.00 " " " " " " " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. every 15 minutes
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4.00 " " " " " " " "	4.00 " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CLAS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
11.45 p.m. to 12.15 a.m. every 15 minutes

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight

SUNDAY	SUNDAY
7.05 a.m. to 7.10 a.m. every 15 minutes	7.05 a.m. to 7.10 a.m. every 15 minutes
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NIGHT CLAS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
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TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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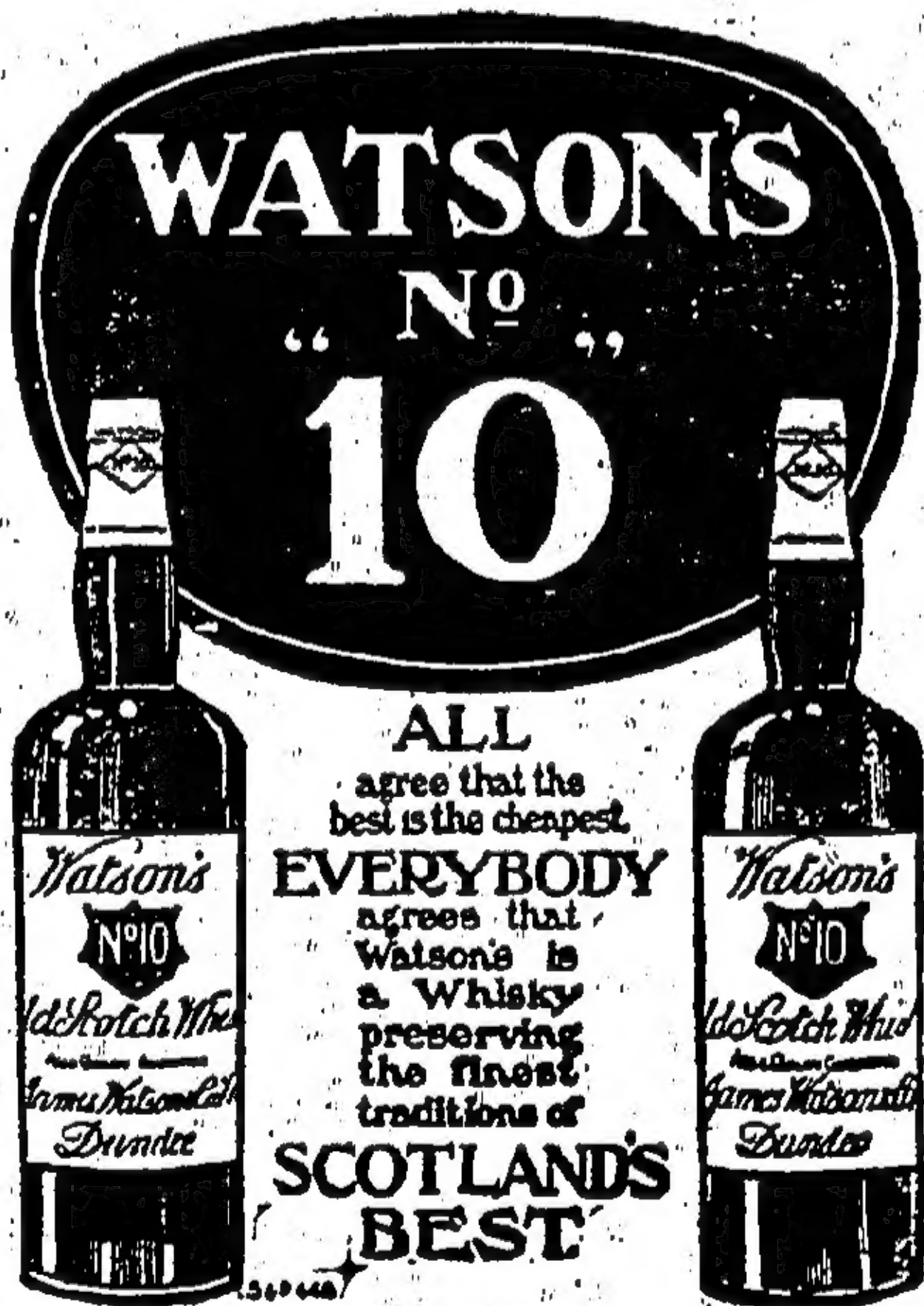
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE WRITING FOR HIS LIVING.

COMPARATIVE POVERTY AFTER YEARS IN OFFICE.

BRITISH FIRMS AND MAILS TO THE EAST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 21st.

EARLON FOR LORD LASCELLES.

It is rumoured that if the newcoiner so eagerly expected in the Royal family proves to be a boy his Majesty will in all probability advance Viscount Lascelles to the dignity of an earldom in order that the baby may become a viscount as a matter of course. In this connection it will be recollected that King George at one time thought of conferring an earldom upon Lord Lascelles. This was just before his Lordship married Princess Mary last February, but he abandoned the idea in favour of the Order of the Garter. Princess Mary is staying at her husband's seat in Yorkshire, and will remain there until after the interesting event early in 1923.

PRINCE GEORGE.

A good deal of sympathy has been expressed in various ways with the Royal family over the operation for appendicitis performed this week on Prince George in King Edward VII. Hospital for Officers, Grosvenor Place. For some time past the health of the Prince has given rise to anxiety. He is the baby of the Royal family, and was 20 years of age on December 16th, the day he underwent the operation.

During the last year or so Prince George has been appearing fairly often in public, performing many of those useful, but monotonous ceremonies that, in these days, fall to the lot of those who are "born into the purple." At the opening of public institutions, prize-giving, foundation-stone laying, and the rest of it he has taken a lot of routine work off the shoulders of the Prince of Wales. Like his eldest brother, he is genial and deservedly popular, but a slight impediment in speech makes public oratory somewhat of an ordeal to him. It is often remarked how closely he resembles the King when his Majesty was about the same age.

MOST EXCLUSIVE.

London is such a mighty city that men live in it all their lives and take their pleasures (or hide their griefs) solitarily, or in select circles, as they choose. No body, else need ever know. How many people have heard of the London Magistrate's dinner? It was held this week, as it is always held on the eve of Christmas, and is one of the most exclusive functions in London—probably in the world. No layman may attend. The Press are, of course, excluded. Even eminent K.C.s, whose names are household words, are barred as guests. The London Stipendiary Magistrates are, in fact, a caste to themselves. One may ask whether on the festive occasion anybody ever cracks a joke over the walnuts and the wine. All that is known is that it is the custom to toast the newest comer to the august circle.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S WAR BOOK.

Mr. Lloyd George's critics in the editorial columns of the London Press are picking him up at his plea of poverty in regard to the dispute which has arisen between him and the *New York Times* and the *Chicago Tribune*. He was to receive £40,000 from those papers for the American serial rights of his War Memoirs, for which he is to get altogether close upon £100,000.

Subsequently, he entered into a contract with an American newspaper syndicate to contribute 30 weekly and fortnightly articles on current topics, whereupon the *New York Times* and the *Chicago Tribune* strongly protested that this would encroach upon the material of the war book.

Although they have paid Mr. Lloyd George a deposit of £4,000 on account of the work he is to do as an author, they cancelled the arrangement. Naturally, the dispute has produced a sensation in political and journalistic circles in this country.

THE POOR MAN'S REPLY.

"I have my living to earn," Mr. Lloyd George says in a letter which has received wide publicity in the newspapers in England and America. "After 17 years in office I retired a poor man, and it is imperative necessary that I should turn to writing as a means of livelihood."

The proceeds of the book for which you hold the serial rights are, as you know, to be given to charity. To this the ex-Premier's critics here point out that those proceeds would have amounted to a very handsome sum, and the comment is added that it seems odd that a man who finds it "imperatively necessary" to write for his living should earmark the first £40,000 for charity.

But, whatever happens, it is regarded as extremely improbable that the serial rights of the War Memoirs will go begging on the American Continent. It is rumoured in Fleet Street that Mr. Hearst may make an offer. He it is who has secured the American contract for the 30 articles mentioned above, and he is paying Mr. Lloyd George a minimum of £250 for each article!

POLITICIANS AND INCOME.

Of course, poverty is a relative term, and poverty to one man would mean affluence to another. Mr. Lloyd George was fortunate enough to stir a generous impulse in the breast of that dour old millionaire, the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who built public libraries all over the country that are never used, and under the rich man's will he enjoys an annuity of £2,000. There is a curious belief, which is very widespread, that British

Ministers are well off, but this is not the case unless they happen to possess private means, and Mr. Lloyd George has none. In this country Ministers of the Crown cannot hope to make out of their official salaries, and the Prime Minister least of all. Then when a Minister goes out of office as soon as he tries to earn an honest penny a hue and cry, is started by his political enemies.

The other day the papers were full of covert suggestions because Mr. Kellaway, the late Postmaster-General, who failed to hold his seat at the General Election, was appointed a director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. But why not? His knowledge and experience of postal requirements at home and abroad should be of value both to the Marconi Company and to the public in connection with the development of wireless telegraphy and telephony. But to read some of the articles that have appeared in the newspapers one would imagine that it was Mr. Kellaway's duty, being without an income, to apply for assistance to the nearest Board of Guardians.

FAR EASTERN MAIL SERVICE.

Attention is being called by correspondents writing to the newspapers to the importance of improving mail communications with the Far East. The mail service is far from satisfactory; there is uncertainty and delay, as I know with regret in regard to the dispatch of my articles to this Paper every week. But while the ears of the great, wise and eminent persons who are responsible may be deaf to the complaints of individuals, it is to be hoped that they will hearken to the representations of trade associations and business firms. Lancashire manufacturers and merchants are taking a lead in pressing upon the attention of the postal authorities the urgent need of faster mails to China. Delay of the kind, all too common, means loss of money. Mr. Handley Page suggests in a letter to the *Times* that an aerial post could be established between London and Brindisi or London and Malta to catch the outward bound mail boats. The success of the London-Paris air service lends support to the proposal as something feasible; but a Government subsidy would be necessary. Perhaps Chambers of Commerce on your side can see their way to help forward the movement for a better mail service which has been started here.

LORD MARCUS BEESFORD.

The death of Lord Marcus de la Poer Beesford removes a notable figure in the racing world; but he belonged to some extent, to the generation that has passed away. Although he was to be seen at every principal meeting up to the time of his death, for years past he was a man who kept himself rather apart from others. He was apt to hold himself aloof from folk he met, even among his equals. His reputation for companionship and joviality, about which so much has been written this week, was mainly a tradition which he shared in common with his brothers—notably Admiral Sir Charles Beesford, the one-time darling of the Navy. In their young days the brothers Beesford—there were five of them—were given to practical joking, and the public came in time to expect them to do things out of the ordinary. The worst that can be said of them is that they did their best to live up to that reputation.

SOME AMUSING STORIES.

As an illustration of their brand of humour, one night in Piccadilly Lord Marcus Beesford, who had been dining with a few friends, slipped out of the restaurant a few minutes before the rest of the party emerged. He commandeered a coster's barrow laden with apples and oranges, and tied it to the back of the carriage in waiting for the party.

The result, of course, was that as soon as the carriage started the contents of the barrow were scattered in all directions, the crowd scrambled for the fruit, the barrow was overturned, and pandemonium reigned for ten minutes, during which the whole traffic of Piccadilly was held up while the police were vainly trying to discover the author of all the commotion.

As your readers will easily recall, the late Peer's title to remembrance as a sportsman was as manager of King Edward's racing stables. Among his successes were the winning of the Derby and St. Leger in 1896 with Persimmon, the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby and the St. Leger in 1900 with Diamond Jubilee, and the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby in 1906 with Minerva.—H.B.

PROHIBITION IN PRACTICE.

THE RISING TIDE OF LIQUOR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23th. The failure of Prohibition to prohibit as causing the Government increasing concern. The whole subject was considered at a Cabinet meeting recently. The facts and figures cited at this meeting are said to have "appalled" the President, who regarded the situation as so serious that he was with difficulty dissuaded from issuing a proclamation appealing to the wealthier classes of the nation to abandon their present defiance of the law.

The belief of those members of the Cabinet who opposed the idea of a proclamation was that it would be fruitless. According to statements attributed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mallory, the enforcement of the law is impossible, even if an army of prohibition officials be employed in the task, because, as he points out, the bribes offered them to ignore their duties are "beyond the dreams of avarice." Information reaching the Administration is to the effect that whisky, wine, and other intoxicating beverages are now flowing in torrents over all the borders of the United States.—Times.

INTIMATIONS

G. R. FOR SALE BY TENDER.

ON VIEW AT H.M. NAVAL YARD, WEI-HAI-WEI FROM 15th JANUARY, 1923.

- (1) Single Screw STEAM TUG "HESPER" Fitted as a Fire Float Salvage and Water Tank Vessel. Length 116 feet, Displacement 400 tons, I.H.P. 300.
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Forms of Tender giving full description of the above Craft may be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONGKONG.

Latest date for receipt of Tenders at Wei-hai-Wei, Noon, 10th February, 1923.

(Signed) H. J. ADAMSON, Naval Store Officer, H.M. NAVAL YARD, WEI-HAI-WEI.

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S. NG QUINN, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1923.

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Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to—

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo from MARSEILLE, S.S. Co. also cargo on S.S. "COMMAN-DANT DORIE" from Cognac, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 28th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Friday, the 28th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1923. [253]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID & STRAITS.

THE S.S. "RADNORSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from this wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 29th Jan., 1923, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 29th Jan., 1923, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1923. [252]

P.H.O.T.O.S

ACTRESSES, BEAUTIES.

STUDIES, DRAWINGS.

GREAT CHOICE AND VARIETY.

State wishes clearly and write to:

M. B. GENNETT,

CALLE OYAS, BARCELONA, SPAIN.

1306]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

"BUTTER IS ALL FOOD AND NO WASTE."

Use it in every way possible in preparing and cooking other foods.

By doing so you not only improve their flavour, but add tremendously to their food value.

"THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR BUTTER."

Think of it as a vital food and not as a luxury.

The best obtainable Brands are—

DAISY AND DAIRYMAID.

Stocked by

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

IN THE FRENCH MIXED-COURT

CASE

Messrs. Hennessy & Co. and Noilly Prat & Co., acting through the person of Mr. Rondon, their General Agent for China and represented by A. du Pac de Marsoulles, and Me Le Gouellec, Barristers at Law.

JUDGEMENT.

Considering the petition of the Plaintiffs dated the 1st September, 1922:

Whereas, acting in pursuance of a regular order issued by this Court the French Police, assisted by the International Police, found during the search made on the 8th of September, 1922, at the godowns of M. Giesel, No. 1, Chaofoung Road, and at the house at Yehow Road, cases of Vermouth bearing Noilly Prat's label and cases of Brandy bearing J. Hennessy & Co.'s label, also iron matrices for the purpose of stamping corks, boxes and percussion caps with the stamp J. Hennessy & Co., Cognac:

Whereas, during a further search at the godowns, No. 1, Chaofoung Road, was found the book of prescriptions for the counterfeit of liquors, also bottles of products which had served for the manufacture of the said infringement.

Whereas, a special laboratory has been established at the godowns of the accused; that the installation of such an office would be difficult to understand if it, for the case being, was only to be for the brewing of beer and for the decantage and filtration of wines and liquors which M. Giesel sold; that at this laboratory were large quantities of bottles of spices serving for the manufacture of liquors; that precisely on the table of this laboratory there was found the book of prescriptions for the manufacture of the counterfeit spirits; that the first sample of the counterfeit of cognac and vermouth bear the dates of the 10th May, 2nd, and 15th June, 1922; that on the 11th May, 1922, a bottle of Hennessy's cognac, purchased as sample, had been paid for by Giesel.

Whereas, on the 30th June, 1922, Giesel ordered from M. M. Clerici, Bedoni & Co. a 100 litres cask of "grappa di moscato" and paid the bill for that purchase on the 31st August; that the "grappa" comes in a certain part to the composition (80 litres) of the counterfeit Hennessy's cognac, as it appears from the book of prescriptions found on the table of the laboratory; that Mack and Battistuzzi claim, but without bringing proofs, to have bought 12 boxes of 12 bottles each or 45 litres of that product, that on the other hand, Giesel cannot supply any explanation of the use of the "grappa" purchased by him.

Whereas, Giesel himself confessed that spirits were manufactured in his godowns.

Whereas, the fabrication of the said cognac had taken place on the godowns of Giesel on the first floor and not in a hidden place; that it is positively impossible, as it appears from the book of prescriptions, that the 2,384 litres of liquid obtained, could be manufactured and bottled and the stamping of corks, capuling of bottles affected in six hours time, after the office hours; that one should remark that the hours of regular work of M. Battistuzzi, as chemist of M. Giesel, commenced precisely after five o'clock p.m., according to the agreement made by the former with M. Giesel.

That the haste to remove from the godowns the cases of cognac of the counterfeit mark shows clearly the desire to make it disappear, as quickly as possible, all the traces of the offence itself in case of an unforeseen search or even of an inopportune visit; that it proves by no means the innocence of the accused and constitutes a presumption more against him.

Whereas, Blumenthal started the negotiations with Giesel through the medium of his employees only after he found out that there was sold on the market false vermouth Noilly Prat which came, as per his informations, from the Giesel's establishment; that he pushed on with his search only on the reputation of that firm to falsify and counterfeit foreign wines and spirits; that having been brought by a third person to the godowns of M. Giesel at Chaofoung Road he bought there counterfeit products; that the manifest fact of the infringement and of the sale of the infringed products is more than abundantly proved.

Whereas, in short, Giesel could not be unaware of the manufacture of liquors and spirits made in his godowns at Chaofoung Road by his employees Mack and Battistuzzi; that he has participated at least indirectly in this fraudulent manufacture by buying the products coming in the composition of the infringed products; that he cannot prove his good faith and cannot plead the exception of his ignorance; that he accordingly made himself guilty of the offence contemplated and punished by the articles Nos. 243, 246 and 250 of the Provisional Criminal Code of the Chinese Republic:

Whereas, M. Li Gneu Koueng, watchman of the godowns belonging to Giesel, No. 1, Chaofoung Road, has admitted to have stored up in his house of Yehow Road the infringed products, that by so doing he made himself accomplice of the offence charged to Giesel; whereas, however, he was in the employ of Giesel and taking in consideration his position and the Chinese state of mind, there should be applied to him the benefit of extenuating circumstances.

Whereas, it has been proved that Giesel and his employees have manufactured and sold vermouth bearing the label of Noilly Prat; that the defendant could not be unaware that the product so sold was a rough imitation of the products of the plaintiffs, since it has been agreed between the Bank consignor and the defendant that the product thus consigned could be sold only after the labels fraudulently affixed on the bottles have been changed.

Whereas, the mark of Noilly Prat has a universal reputation and has acquired a place of the very first order on the Chinese market by the excellence of its products; that the actions charged to Giesel were of a nature to bring certain discredit to the mark of the plaintiff among the deceived customers; that the plaintiff from this fact sustained a great moral and pecuniary prejudice by the depreciation of the value of the merchandise; that he Giesel ought to give and amend therefore:

Whereas, besides one should severely repress all actions of the same nature as those charged to Giesel; that these actions greatly harm the small Chinese merchants who deal with imitations and infringements sold by the defendant; that their clientele deceived on the quality of the products sold by them, diminish from day to day; that one should put an end to such facts and bring same to the knowledge of the public through the press:

Therefore and without taking otherwise in consideration the says and motions of the parties.

The Court

Judging in equity after consultation.

In Criminal.

By the application of the Articles 243, 246 and 250 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code:

Sentences Giesel to three years' imprisonment and says that this punishment shall be commuted by a fine of Tls. 3,000.

Confiscates, to be destroyed, all the instruments having specially served for the fraudulent manufacture of the infringed wines and spirits:

Sentences, likewise, Li Gneu Koueng to a fine of Tls. 300.

IN CIVIL.

Sentences Giesel to pay as damages to:

Messrs. Hennessy & Co. the sum of Tls. 6,000 and Messrs. Noilly Prat & Co. the sum of Tls. 10,000.

Confiscates in favour of the plaintiffs the counterfeit products which have been seized and says these goods shall be destroyed.

Orders, at Giesel's expenses, the insertion in extenso of the present judgement in three organs of the Chinese press and in three of the foreign press of Shanghai, at the solicitation of the plaintiffs;

Authorise besides, likewise at the defendant's expenses, the insertion of an abridgment of the present judgement in an organ of the Chinese and foreign press of Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking, says that the cost of each insertion cannot exceed \$100.

Sentences the defendant to reconstitute to the plaintiffs, likewise as damages, the sum of \$1,000 paid to the employees of M. Giesel, the said sum to be considered as costs occasioned in the search of the infringement.

Besides, sentences him to the costs of the present case, same to be Tls. 500.

Judgement delivered at Shanghai the 20th of October, 1922.

Signed: P. CREPIN

NIEH YONG CHING.

SCOTLAND'S IMMORTAL BARD.

"BURNS NIGHT" DINNER AT HONGKONG HOTEL.

"THE IMMORTAL MEMORY."

Burns night was a braw fine night for members of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society at the Hongkong Hotel. The Society held a dinner in memory of the immortal bard at the hotel last night, and it proved to be one of the most enjoyable functions of the season. Everything was done in true Scotch style, down to the triumphal entry of the haggis, held steaming on a plate on the head of a burly Scot, accompanied by a bodyguard of pipers, one in the rear, and one leading the way, dressed in full tartan costume, and playing a "wild skirl on the pipes. Even the "Sassanach visitors, on tasting the dish, were inclined to sympathise with the sentiment so feelingly expressed on the menu: "Auld Scotia's wants no skinkin' ware. That's laus in luggies. But if ye wish her grateful prayer, Gie her a haggis."

The whole menu, indeed, was reminiscent of the Highlands and the Lowlands of bonny Scotland, and carried the Scotch spirit back in memory to their ancestral home. The Rev. Kirk Macdonald, who was the guest of honour, delivered the toast, "The Immortal Memory," and gave a most entertaining address on the life of the bard.

The Chairman of the Society, Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen presided over the gathering, and with him at the principal table were the following: The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Mr. A. O. Lang, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. F. B. Marshall, Dr. C. Forsyth, Dr. G. D. R. Black, Rev. H. G. Rorison, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. B. Wylie, Mr. D. E. Blair, Mr. A. K. Henderson, Mr. D. Harvey and Mr. J. McArthur. The dinner numbered about 130.

Proposing the toast Rev. Macdonald said:

On the day after St. George's ball I read in a Press report that a "very big gathering" included all the prominent people in the Colony and a number of Scots. Not having myself been made one of that prominent company even as a Scot, I experienced naturally a sense of profound humiliation. Indeed had this evening followed close upon that other I should have felt fain to address this distinguished company of fellow countrymen as "fellow obscurities." Had I had the courage to address it at all. However, a sufficient interval has elapsed to enable me to recover a modicum of that self-esteem which is supposed erroneously to be inherent in our race. So Sir, when your commands, courteously camouflaged as a request, were laid upon me, I plucked up heart, as a loyal clansman, however humble, to obey heartened by thinking me that the toast I have the honour to submit is to the memory of one who was something of an expert at pulling down the mighty from their seats, and who did more than any other of his century to impress the trancendent and far-reaching truth that "a man's a man for a' that." Many another wretch, destitute of siller or of social importance, has drawn an iron tonic for his soul from that inspiring aphorism. "I am content to be of their number, and though excluded from the haughty legion of the dragon slayers, to be enrolled with you in the homely order of the thistle." (Laughter and applause.) Full eight score years have run their course since the lad was born in Kyle whose name and fame bring us exiles together here on the verge of far Cathay. The "Januar" wind gave him but a rough hannel. It blew in one gable of the two roomed biggin which William Burns had reared with his own hands to shelter wife and bairns, so the babe and his mother had to be moved for safety to the house of a neighbour. Many another bitter blast fell on the life which was thus begun. His short course was finished. We may feel moved to regret that his lot was not more smooth, but the divinity which shapes our ends may be believed to know its own business best, and it is not likely, had Burns been cradled in ease, and bred in comfort, that he would ever have spoken as he did and does to the heart of Scottish folk and of mankind.

My memory covers something not so much less than half the considerable period since Robert ceased to rhyme, but I don't recall a time when I could not sing "Scots wha' hae." I remember I used to think the last line of the verse was all one word and wondered what it meant. "Or to victory"—which just goes to show that even before they can read Scottish bairns learn to take Burns's words upon their lips. That was up in the bleak North, but as a youth of 16 I became a dweller in bonnie Dumfries, where the impression of our national poet gathers intensity from local colour and recollection.

Mr. Macdonald referred to the memorable tribute paid to the dead poet in Dumfries when Burns' bier was carried from the Courthouse to St. Michael's Kirkyard, the band of the Cinque Ports Cavalry proceeding with the Dead March of Handel's hero, the men of that regiment and the Angusshire Fencibles lining the streets, and the poet's fellow members of the Volunteer Corps bearing the coffin and following behind. He recalled—not with any view to invidious comparison—that three years after his great musical contemporary, W. A. Mozart, was buried at a similar age, also after a life of unrewarded struggle, and splendid Vienna, sent but two followers to the unknown grave which no man could identify, to this day.

Burns was of the people and from first to last the people loved him. His first published volume was rapidly and eagerly bought up, by all classes of the community, including ploughmen and maid servants, who, it was said, would even go short of much needed new garments to possess themselves of a copy. That first venture only put some £30 in his pocket but it was twice as much as Milton ever got for "Paradise Lost" and few first volumes by an unknown poet had ever paid the costs of publication. More to purpose the sum was sufficient to keep the young writer from flying in despair to the West Indies as he had planned, which would have been a calamity indeed.

"It has been claimed," Mr. Macdonald continued, "that it was reserved for William Pitt, an Englishman of the English, to recognise during Burns' lifetime his place as a great poet, and that then the Scottish critics stopped hailing him as a rustic prodigy. Let the great statesman be given his honour due, but the article in the *Leisure* in which Henry Mackenzie introduced Burns to the literary world shows that Pitt's perception was not unique. Mackenzie is said to have been for long the Nestor of literary Edinburgh, and he wrote there of Burns: "If I am not greatly deceived, I think I may safely pronounce him a genius of no ordinary rank." He goes on to disclaim explicitly the idea of commending the poet chiefly on the ground of his lowly circumstances, and affirms that his work on its own merits is "fully entitled to command our feeling and to obtain our applause." The article, which is a really valuable and discriminating piece of criticism, concludes with the confident hope that Scotland will "stretch out her hand to cherish and retain this native poet" and not see him compelled to seek support and shelter "under West Indian skies." In that expectation Mackenzie proved right. Scotland not only stretched out her hand to her illustrious son, but took him to her heart and there has cherished him with ever growing warmth.

"We Scots," proceeded Mr. Macdonald, "and in Burns a presentation of ourselves in aspects which we know are authentic though greatly differing from the conventional conceptions which have been adopted concerning us. What these are we are never allowed long to forget. The most recent reminder I happen to have seen is from Dean Inge: 'Ganny, thrifty, fond of metaphysics and slow to understand a joke'; such, says the Dean, is the current conception of the Scot.—(Laughter.) Whether he adopts it or not he does not say, nor does it matter: there is another side to Scottish character, in which calculation makes way for glorious abandon and coldness disappears in the warm glow of romance. To confirm my words I need go no further than the pages of these serious but sunny 'sugar-boilers,' case-hardened doctors, 'case-hardened engineers'—they're men of sentiment every one, and you need but sing them one of Robert's love lilt to send them back to the days when they used to go linking with their jocks by the banks of Doon, the brays of Balgudder, the palm gardens of Greenock or the pavements of Kelvingrove.—(Applause.) Not a man of them will deny my soft impeachment. All will agree that *ingenium perferendum* which is said to possess our race finds other expressions than the thrifty, the metaphysical, and the matter of fact, and that aspect of its manifestation was incarnate in Robert Burns."

This ardour, the speaker went on, accounted for much in Burns' writing that had puzzled, and even offended the less enthusiastic natures. He had the artist's power to project himself into varied situations, and in them he was wont to utter himself with an intensity of which few were capable, which was often misunderstood, and which it had to be admitted, often bore him beyond bounds. But happily of recent years he had come to be better understood in that respect, and in many others. It was putting it mildly to say that his early biographers were too busy drawing sober-sided warnings from his career to sift with sufficient care the accumulated gossip which came to their ears, much of it unfriendly in spirit and unfounded in fact. For instance how often had it been repeated that Burns had no ear for music, and could scarcely tell one tune from another. It was impossible to believe that the man, who set some of the loveliest lyrics in existence to words from which they could never be parted could be what the Scots called "timmer." So it was no surprise when it was later learned that he had a fine ear for melody, and could pick a tune out on the fiddle.

"Oh wert thou in the cauld blast On yonder lea, on yonder lea, My plaidie to the angry air, I'd shelter thee, I'd shelter thee." Goethe pronounced Burns the first of lyrics, and his weighty judgment had never been reversed. Had Burns left us nothing else his place among the immortals would have been assured by the copious flow of perfect song enshrining every emotion known to the human heart, from the pawkly humour of "Duncan Gudy" to the gentle pathos of "John Anderson my Joe" to the heart wringing lament addressed to "Mary in Heaven" and while men and women had learned to sing, they would always not only sing Burns, but they would love him.

"I see," said Mr. Macdonald, "that some-one has just published a book to prove that Burns was an educated man. There may be some need for such a document, but it can only be among those who have accepted upon hearsay the notion that he was an untalented country yokel. No ignorant man could have written such a style as his, or used with such precision such a vocabulary. It is true that he was born into a home where knowledge had to be acquired with a book in one hand and a spoon in the other, a spoon mark you, for they were perforce vegetarians and they knew not chopsticks. But knowledge was acquired. Burns detested scholastic pretentiousness, as he did every kind of pretentiousness. He often chafed under the patronising air of men whom he knew to be his intellectual inferiors. As usual he over expressed himself on the subject. 'A set o' dull conceited haibes, Confuse their brains in college classes. They gang in stirks and come out asses, Plain truth to speak; And then they think to climb Parnassus By dint o' Greek. Gie me a spark o' Nature's fire! That's a' the learnin' I desire.' As a fact that was not all the learning he desired, nor indeed by a long way possessed. But he is writing in a mood and carried away on his Pegasus' back, as a poet ought to be. For true learning Burns had all due respect, and wished he had had more of it. The same is to be said as to religion, and having said that I will not enlarge on the well-worn theme of Burns' fierce quarrel with the unorthodox of his day. It is a pity the quarrel was so fierce, for it left much ill blood behind, which has not even yet wholly disappeared. Burns knew and admitted that he went too far, and no one denies that he had provocation. But the publican thanking God that he is not as this Pharisee is not an edifying sight, and while Burns's words may sometimes make him appear to present it the thing itself is far from his spirit.

Social pretentiousness again was at least as obnoxious to Burns as the scholastic or religious. His scorn of the merely titled, rich or powerful is unmitigated, and only explicable in light of the fact that in those days the great held the small very much in their power, and power such as that is bound to be much abused.

As to Burns' views, of which so much is said, it is fair at least to say that as in other things his verses on that subject make the worst of him. It is not fair to dwell upon his lapses and say nothing of his remorse, which were bitter and sincere. For my part I think it is too often overlooked that the grievous and constant overtoil of his early youth prompted a reaction into such coarse pleasures as were to be had. All work and no play make Jack a dull boy, but such as Rob they undoubtedly tempt into the rutting and roving with which he charges himself. Think of him starved in mind and not over well nourished in body conscious of great gifts and the stir of high ambitions, groping, as he says, like a blind cyclops around his cave, remember that with it all he lived on the whole a life of toilsome duty, and sought contentment amid all aberrations in its homely round. The tear of sympathy, we must surely hold, better befits the best of us than does the phrase of censure over the life and lot of a great, a loving and much tried man.

I have not touched upon the wider fields suggested by the ardent social sympathies of our Scottish bard, for one cannot touch on every expression of his many-sided personality. But here, in a Colony where men of all races meet in the intercourse of commerce it is fitting to remember that our Scottish bard had a heart for all mankind and a vision for its future which shines with hope as clear as the manifold uncertainties of our difficult time.

"Then let us pray that come it may, As come it will for a' that, That man to man the world o'er Shall brothers be an' a' that." The toast was then honoured.

An interesting address on "Scottish Literature" was given by Mr. B. Wylie, who said: "To the man in the street, Scottish literature is often summed up in Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns. These two were transcendent geniuses, far apart from other literary Scots. They were both great writers but they were both very much indebted to the earlier Scottish poets and prose writers. Mr. Wylie interestingly outlined the history of Scottish literature from the 13th century up to the time of Robert Ferguson the Edinburgh poet, whom Burns regarded as his own forerunner in Scottish verse."

"And so we come to Burns and Scott," Mr. Wylie continued. "In Sir Walter Scott, we have our greatest Scottish prose writer, although he was at the same time no mean hand at poetry. Using as his main background the stirring history of his native land, his pictures of past times were truer than the ponderous efforts of the prose historians. As Carlyle has said, he taught all men this truth, that the bygone ages of the world were actually filled with living men."

"Burns' work for Scotland was primarily to revivify and concentrate the national sentiment. At a period when the feeling of nationality was in danger of extinction, he not only saved it but succeeded in glorifying and idealising it. He was truly the National Bard and posterity has sustained this verdict." (Applause.)

After the speeches an excellent programme of Scottish songs was given by members, and some good stories were told by Mr. Claud Severn and the Rev. Mr. Morrison. Of both these gentlemen it may truly be said they adhered strictly to the advice levelled at them by the mount once more, to "Ne'er claw your lug an' fidge your back. An' hum an' haw. But raise your arm an' tell your crack. Before them a'."

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, at the conclusion, remarked that he was in all probability the only guest present, and he wished to thank the Chairman for presiding, Mr. Macdonald for a delightful address, and Mr. Wylie for his synopsis of Scottish literature. He called for the health of the Chairman. The toast was drunk with gusto.

The proceedings concluded with "Auld Lang Syne."

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

TOURNAMENT, SATURDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1923, at the THEATRE ROYAL, at 9.15 P.M.

MAIN EVENT

15 ROUNDS FIGHT FOR THE WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND THE SCOTT-HARSTON BELT.

Stoker P. O. MORGAN, v. A. B. DIXON, H.M.S. Hawks, H.M.S. Osprey.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES: Members—January 24th. General Public—from January 25th.

USUAL PRICES. Doors Open 8 P.M.

NEXT TOURNAMENT—Rece-Saturday, March 3rd, at the THEATRE ROYAL. [259]

SMOKING, 'TIS SAID, IS A HABIT.

SECURE YOUR REQUIREMENTS

FROM THE

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

AND HABIT BECOMES A PLEASURE.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

ICE CREAM.

WE hereby beg to remind our numerous Customers that their Orders for ICE CREAM must be placed 24 hours before delivery is required. [1963]

TO LET.

ONE EUROPEAN FLAT in "Lee Road," No. 1, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 22, KENNEDY ROAD, Hongkong. [258]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICE ROOMS, Top Floor, 6, Queen's Road Central. Apply GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. [200]

TO LET.

FURNISHED from April next, No. 144, Baker Road, Peak, Eight Rooms. Also a Furnished Six-roomed House at Deep Water Bay near the Golf Links. Apply to [189] DENNIS, KAM & GIBBS.

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—First Rooms on Fifth Floor. Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [163]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, for One Year or Eighteen Months, from 1st April, 1923. [166]

"BEEWICK LANE," No. 155, Peak, 5-roomed Bungalow, with Tennis Court and Garden on Motor Road at Magazine Gap. Apply [170] LINDSEY & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

FROM 1st June—Eight and Four Rooms HOUSES. Apply P. O. Box 259 [166]

HOUSES FOR SALE AT THE PEAK, NEAR MOTOR ROAD.

FOR SALE, either together (suitable for a Mess), or separately, with early possession, Nos. 2 and 3, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK. Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Primor's Building. [1855]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes

FOR SALE—CONTENTS of Three Rooms of Flat, Neatly New, available End of February. Owner leaving Colony. Price Moderate. Reply Box V.V., c/o Daily Press Office. [118]

FOR SALE—"BABYLAND" PERAMBULATOR with Sun Canopy, etc. In good condition. \$50 or nearest offer. Reply Box V.V., c/o Daily Press Office. [118]

ENGLISH LADY seeks PASSAGE to England in return for Services. Apply Box V.V., c/o Daily Press Office. [117]

TO LET—3, Mountain View, 6-roomed HOUSE, from 1st March, 1923. Apply to Box V.V., c/o Daily Press Office. [116]

BRITAIN'S AIR STRENGTH

Replying to questions recently put in the House of Commons the Air Minister stated that the strength of the R.F.A. stationed in Europe, including units temporarily stationed in Constantinople, was approximately 15 squadrons, averaging twelve machines each, as compared with 100 French squadrons, averaging 8 machines and 14 Belgian, averaging 10. The total of the British Active Services squadrons was 32 compared with 122 French and 14 Belgian. The French output of civil and military aeroplanes for the first eleven months of 1922 was 3,200.

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OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
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MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES 8 TO 90 H.P.
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.
WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

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A New Sports Garment, combining Tennis Shirt and Knee Drawers.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS AT WHITEAWAY'S SALE NOW PROCEEDING.

1,000 YARDS CREAM CEYLON FLANNEL 28 IN. WIDE USUAL PRICE 35 Cts. SALE PRICE ... 50 Cts. Yd.	50 YARDS CAMEL HAIR BLANKET CLOTH 58 IN. WIDE USUAL PRICE \$13.70 SALE PRICE ... \$7.50.
2,000 YARDS TABRALCO PLAIN COLOUR AND FANCY DESIGN 28 IN. WIDE SALE PRICE ... \$1.00 Yd.	2,500 YARDS VELVET IN PLAIN AND CORD VARIOUS COLOURS PLAIN ... \$1.50 Yd. CORD ... \$1.95 Yd.
GIRLS' VELVET DRESSES IN SAGE, BLACK AND V. ROSE USUAL PRICE \$12.50 to \$15.75 SALE PRICES...\$9.75 to \$13.50.	250 PAIRS LADIES' CORSETS VARIOUS STYLES HALF PRICE.
ODDMENTS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR NEARLY HALF PRICE.	12 ONLY LADIES' REAL LEATHER HANDBAGS —VERY STRONG USUAL PRICE \$9.50 to \$13.50 NOW HALF PRICE.
2,000 YARDS WHITE COTTON EMBROID- ERY, SWISS MADE 10 Cts. YARD.	2,000 YARDS COLORED RIBBONS SLIGHTLY SOILED NOW HALF PRICE.

THOUSANDS OF OTHERS.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY. SPEECHES BY PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

We have received from Mr. Takahashi, the Consul for Japan, the following translations of speeches recently delivered in the Imperial Diet.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Prime Minister said:—Gentlemen, I deem it an honour as Prime Minister to lay before you a general statement of Government policy on this occasion, this being my first opportunity since the organization of the Cabinet at the Imperial command. Allow me to begin with the consideration of our foreign relations. It is a matter for congratulation that our relations with other countries are steadily growing in cordiality and this country, with due regard to its position and responsibilities in the world, is acting in concert with other powers with a view to establishing lasting peace. The political situation in Europe is as yet, unfortunately, far from being settled, but in the Far East affairs have recently somewhat improved.

Conditions in Russia have shown gradual improvement, and in Far Eastern Russia the political situation has tended likewise towards stabilization. Accordingly we have withdrawn our troops from Siberia and North Manchuria completing the withdrawal by the end of October last. This marks the termination of our expedition to Siberia which was undertaken in August of 1918 in co-operation with the Allied and Associated Powers. It is much regretted that, during the existence of the Far Eastern Republic, our efforts at Dairen and Changchun for resumption of commercial relations with that country resulted in no agreement.

With regard to China, a detailed agreement for putting into effect the Shantung Treaty, concluded at Washington, was recently signed, and the so-called Shantung question, settlement of which was so long protracted, has thus fortunately been concluded. I do not doubt that this termination of a difficult question between the two countries will add greatly to improvement in their relations, but it is a matter for deep regret that the political situation in China is lacking in stability, and it is the earnest hope of the Japanese Government that China will, at the earliest possible moment, and through the efforts of her own people, achieve tranquility and find a road to healthy progress.

Regarding the Treaty for limitation of naval armaments signed at the Washington Conference, the United States, Great Britain and Japan have taken steps towards their ratification. Acting in harmony with these countries and out of respect for the spirit of treaty, Japan has proceeded towards putting its provisions into effect, thus demonstrating her sincerity of purpose.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

Gentlemen:—I deem it a special privilege to come before you to make a statement concerning our foreign relations. Before doing so, however, I must refer to the very auspicious occasion of the visit of Prince of Wales last Spring which, with the visit of our Crown Prince to the British Isles in the previous year, has accentuated the traditional friendship which so long existed between our countries. We feel a great debt of gratitude to His Royal Highness for the honour of his visit.

The general effects, both material and moral of the great war, were so far-reaching that any nation must take them into consideration in framing its national as well as its foreign policy. Our Government, mindful of Japan's position as the leading nation of the Orient and one of the world's principal Powers, should not only have a constant regard for the country's rights and prosperity, but should be guided also by a desire to contribute towards the constructive policy of international peace which is the highest post-war mission of nations. On one hand, it is our duty to co-operate with Great Britain, United States, France, Italy and other friendly nations to enhance our prestige, to confirm our position and to accelerate the economic expansion of our people abroad, thereby promoting their welfare and happiness. On the other hand, it is our duty to put forth our best efforts towards the stabilization of human affairs. This policy, I believe, is in harmony with our national honour and our interests. The policies of the European and American nations, although there have been some reactionary movements, are on the whole along lines I have indicated.

The Washington Conference gave emphatic testimony to the fact that the policy of the Powers is one of peace. The Government places the greatest importance upon this Conference not only because of its concrete results, but because it lessens burdens and dissipates any anxiety that existed among the people, and because of its achievement in developing understanding and friendship among nations. Notable is our relationship with Great Britain and the United States, which through the Conference has been put upon a still closer and surer foundation. In view of these achievements, the Government considered it best suited to the interest of the country to see that the various treaties and resolutions signed at the Conference were speedily put into force, and no time was lost in taking the necessary measures for effecting their ratification, which took place in August last year. Both Great Britain and the United States have likewise taken steps to ratify those agreements and it now remains only for France and Italy to do the same. I am confident these Powers will take similar action in the interest of world peace.

The nations of Europe are troubled with many difficult questions, as, for instance, the reparations question, the question of interallied debts, the Near Eastern question and the question of Russia. Many Conferences have been held by the Allied Powers, prior to the one now in session at Lausanne. To each Japan has sent her representatives, and it is a matter for deep regret, for many reasons, that these problems which have such an important bearing upon the general peace of the world have not yet been solved. Recently, France, in co-operation with Belgium, has deemed it proper to take a certain action in the Ruhr district of Germany. This action may lead to a grave situation and the Japanese Government, constantly mindful of the importance of peace, is paying close attention to the development.

Towards Russia, Japan has always followed the fundamental policy of non-interference in internal political affairs. We hope that, as soon as the political conditions in that country are stabilized, we may be able to settle various questions, maintaining an accord as far as possible with the other nations concerned. While the Far Eastern Republic was still in existence, Japan sought to open commercial relations with that country and to promptly withdraw her troops from Siberia. Our representatives met representatives of the China Government at Dairen and negotiated for several months with a view to reopening commercial relations with Siberia, but the Conference brought no agreement. Political conditions in the Far Eastern Republic having shown indications of gradual improvement, the Government decided to withdraw all Japanese troops from the maritime provinces at the end of last October, and at the same time to endeavour once more to revive commercial relations with the Republic. On condition that negotiations should be conducted on the basis of these agreements reached at Dairen, our representatives met the Russian representatives at Changchun, but the friendly and conciliatory attitude of our representatives was not appreciated by the Russians and the conference adjourned without an agreement being reached. The Japanese Government, nevertheless, carried out its decision to withdraw troops entirely from Siberia and North Manchuria. From the beginning our Russian policy has been animated by the spirit of fairness, and the withdrawal of troops in conformity with previous declarations simply demonstrated the sincerity of our intentions. Soon after the withdrawal the Far Eastern Republic, having been incorporated with Soviet Russia, ceased to have an independent existence. It is the earnest hope of the Government that conditions both in the European Russia and in Siberia will soon be stabilized and that Russia will properly appreciate its responsibility for the unfortunate affair of Nikolaievsk and change the attitude it hitherto maintained, so that the opening of commercial intercourse may thereby be hastened.

As regards China, it has been our fundamental policy, as repeatedly declared, strictly to avoid interference and observe impartiality in the internal affairs of that country, and to help in the awakening and uplifting of the Chinese people in the hope that a peaceful and united China may come into being. The Government are firmly convinced that it is to the best interests of Japan to maintain this policy. The Nine Power Treaty and Resolutions and the Customs Treaty are in keeping with our traditional policy. The Government, therefore, proceeded immediately with the necessary measures for their ratification. Great Britain and the United States also having taken measures to ratify these treaties, they await only the ratification by France and Italy. There seems no objection on the part of either of these countries to the treaties and resolutions concerning China, and these Powers have already expressed their agreement to the enforcement of the revised tariff rate for an effective five per cent, as provided in the Customs Treaty. Therefore, since the 17th instant this effective five per cent tariff has been put into operation. As for the Washington Resolution concerning the abolition of foreign post offices in China, Japan, Great Britain, the United States, and France completed the abolition of such post offices, as provided in that resolution, at the end of last year. The so-called Shantung question, unfortunately protracted for many years, was happily settled by direct negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese representatives at Washington. On the basis of the treaty concluded at Washington, Commissioners of Japan and China began negotiations last June concerning the details of restoration, and an agreement was reached early last December. Thus the declaration made by Japan on entering the World War and which she made repeatedly on later occasions, was entirely fulfilled with the restoration to China of the Kiaochow leasehold. That the Shantung question, which for several years was regarded as a difficult international problem, has been finally concluded along the line of Japan's original declaration will, I am persuaded, not only greatly contribute to the good relations existing between Japan and China, but also enhance Japan's prestige among nations. As our real intentions towards China have become better understood by the Chinese people, relations between Japan and China are on the eve of a new epoch, both politically and commercially. Should Japan proceed along the line of policy so far followed, and should she continue to extend her friendly assistance and sympathy towards the Chinese people, it cannot be doubted that the relations between the two countries will be still further improved and the result will be beneficial to both countries.

CHINA'S RAILWAY LOANS. DEFAULT ON THREE NARROWLY AVERTED.

In his "Diary of the Affairs of China" in the *Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce*, Mr. David Fraser writes:—

Among the host of questions to which reference should be made in any record of current doings in China, the writer is impressed by the importance and significance of one in particular. Prior to this year the Chinese Government has never failed to meet obligations on foreign railway loans. Surplus income from the profitable lines has been large and far more than sufficient to cover deficiencies on those railways which had not yet reached a paying basis. Accommodation if required had always been easy to arrange because the Ministry of Communications had sound security to offer.

But in the latter part of this year the position had undergone a dangerous change, and the plain fact is that default on three of the railway loans quoted high on the London market was averted by a sure fluke, in one case, by a very expensive expedient in another, and only at the last moment by a chance circumstance as regards the third. In all three cases the Government up to the very eleventh hour was unable to obtain accommodation because there was nothing tangible to pledge. The worst of it was that the ministry directly concerned seemed very little troubled by the prospect of a default, and would have cheerfully defaulted but for the heroic hustling of the foreigners who realized the seriousness of the threatened danger. It is not too much to say that a default on any of these railway loans would have shaken foreign confidence in China as it has never yet been shaken.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON LINE.

This is what Mr. Fraser has to say regarding the railway in which Hongkong is chiefly interested:—

The Canton-Kowloon railway has never yet done much more than pay its operating expenses, partly because through communication has not yet been established, and partly because the cheap water transportation between the two terminal ports has monopolized the traffic. The Government has always made up the substantial deficiency, but for the last coupon the shortage was not forthcoming, and all concerned were prepared for the resulting shock, when suddenly there dropped from the skies the \$80,000 payment in connection with the renewal of the Skoda Loan, and the situation was saved.

JAPANESE SUSPICIONS OF AMERICA.

NEW ORIENTATION IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

[By "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

TOKYO, December 17th.
The year end finds the Opposition equipped with unexampled weapons for an attack on the Government in the coming session. There are unmistakable indications that the Opposition leaders reflect the growing obsession that Japan had given all and obtained nothing at the Washington Conference.

The *Yomiuri* reproduces the views of a retired statesman, who deplores the aimlessness of the national policy, advocates a triple alliance of Japan, China, and Russia, condemns the domination of the General Staff in foreign affairs, and maintains that an Oriental rapprochement is necessary unless Japan is content to witness England and America dominate China. A feature of the interview is the increasing Japanese suspicion of American aims in China and Siberia. Another indication of this feeling is furnished by a lecture at the Peers Club by a professor of the Tokyo University on the subject of the encouragement of military training in American schools in apparent conflict with the spirit of the altruistic professions made at the Washington Conference. The lecturer asserted that it was impossible to approve the American attitude while Japan was steadily carrying out the programme of naval and military retrenchment agreed to among the Powers.

Japan to-day has probably gone farther in carrying out this Washington agreement in the letter and spirit than any of the five Powers. The diamonded ships seen on her coast, her reduced naval and military personnel, and her withdrawals from the mainland, testify to this. To-day's *Nichi Nichi* actually urges the withdrawal from Saghalin, notwithstanding the repeated declarations of the Tokyo Government that there should be no withdrawal until Russia gave suitable reparation for Nikolaievsk. It is reported also that the Japanese Minister at Warsaw is visiting Moscow unofficially with a view to a Russo-Japanese rapprochement, though it is obvious that nothing is possible in this direction unless Japan consents to unconditional withdrawal from Saghalin.

The Opposition's latest weapon of attack is alleged piracy in Northern waters. A vessel well armed left Tokyo Bay in September and attacked and sank a Russian ship, and murdered her crew at the mouth of the Amur. The captain, who is now under arrest, is alleged to have confessed that he acted in revenge for Nikolaievsk. The *Kokumin* declares that the combined failure of the police, army, and navy to detect the plot, and the fact that the vessel, armed with machine-guns and rifles, could leave Japan and operate under the very nose of the naval patrol, justified a demand that the Prime Minister should resign on account of Governmental inefficiency.

SUPREME COURT. THE PIER DISPUTE.

The hearing was resumed at the Supreme Court yesterday morning before the Puisne Judges (Mr. Justice Gompertz), of the case in which Wong Poon Shi a widow and Wai Tak merchant, the former of 23, Kennedy Road and the latter of 10, Bonham Street, sued Poon Tsang Shi, a widow, had Poon Li Shi, a married woman both of 8, Yue Lam Terrace. They claimed the specific performance of an agreement dated April 24th, 1920, made between the two parties, in which the defendants agreed to sell to the plaintiffs three one-quarter shares of the permanent pier known as pier 19.

Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. E. Zetlyn, instructed by Mr. C. K. Hall Brutton, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. F. C. Jenkin instructed by Messrs. F. Lo and Lo appeared for the defendants.

Yesterday Mr. Alabaster opened the defence. He asked His Honour to note the way in which the plaintiffs had changed and varied their case from start to finish, in what he described as "a desperate attempt to put things right." He pointed out that in their writ and in the statement of claim the plaintiffs had relied entirely on the agreement of the date, June 24th and since then they had claimed that the defendant was out of the Colony on that date, and further that a postponement of the agreement had been arranged. Mr. Alabaster then read certain correspondence which passed between the parties on the subject of the sale between the dates of July 23rd and 25th, in which defendants intimated to the plaintiffs that the due date had passed and the agreement was therefore at an end. Other letters passed, and he would ask why it was that, in the course of all that correspondence, nothing was mentioned about the defendant being out of the Colony; and, that, further, nothing was said about postponement. Then, again, if it had been the plaintiffs' case to find that the vendors had agreed to waive the essential clauses of the agreement, why was that not stated in the writ in the first place, instead of the first intimation being given only a week ago. The defence pointed out that by the terms of the agreement time was essential, and the plaintiffs had not complied with those terms. They would have expected, too, an immediate reply in confession and avoidance, but no reply was filed till long after the writ was delivered. There had been no indication on this point of the defendant's absence from the Colony on the due date either in any letters, or pleadings, or documents till a bare week ago.

The case is proceeding.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT. CHILD KILLED NEAR CAUSEWAY WAY.

A Chinese boy aged four years was knocked down by a motor car and fatally injured on Wednesday evening at the junction of Caroline Road and Leighton Hill Road, near the Nan Yang Tobacco Factory. The child was playing with the elder brother on the footpath, and on the approach of the car (No. 373, belonging to Mr. Ellis) the two children attempted to cross the road. The car swerved to the right and missed the elder boy but the younger boy was knocked down and run over. His injuries were of a shocking description and he died before reaching hospital.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE FAILS.

MR. STEPHEN POWER ACQUITTED.

Mr. Stephen Power, former agent for North China of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, was acquitted in the British Supreme Court at Tientsin on the 17th inst. and was immediately discharged by Sir Skene Turner, Chief Judge, who came from Shanghai, to try Mr. Power on charges of embezzlement. The case is one which has attracted attention all over China as Mr. Power was brought back from Canada following the filing of charges against him by Mr. W. D. MacCallum of the Company's offices in Shanghai. He was accused of misappropriating the company's funds. Sergeant J. Robertson of the Shanghai Municipal Police went to Canada for Mr. Power after extradition proceedings had been started. He was tried in the British Police Court in Shanghai upon his arrival and held for the Higher Court.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is connected to the distant lens, leaving the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lenses, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—A. 72.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DANCING.

PALACE HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

The popular

JAZZ QUARTET

of

H.M.S. Tonia

Will play at the above Hotel on SATURDAY, 27th, Dancing 9 P.M.

[274]

ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

THE following further Subscriptions to the above Fund have been duly received with thanks:

Per Sir Robert Ho Tung...

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation...

Mr. Tang Chi Ngong...

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. 1,000.00

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire 1,000.00

The Union Assurance Society, of Canton, Ltd. 1,000.00

Dr. Wan Man Kai 500.00

Per Mr. Ho Kwong...

Mr. Leung Yan Po 500.00

Messrs. Moxon & Taylor 100.00

Per Miss Middleton Smith...

Mr. Lau Sin Cheuk 1,000.00

Mr. Lau Kwai Cheuk 100.00

Mr. Ng Li Tung 100.00

Mr. Wong Kwai Shuen 100.00

Mr. P. K. Kwok 100.00

Mr. Cheung Ngai Ming 100.00

Mr. Ma Ying Pin 100.00

Mr. Lo Chup San 100.00

Mr. Ma Wing Tuen 100.00

Mr. Choi Cheong 100.00

Mr. Choi Hing 100.00

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INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1923, at 11.45 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, 17th January, to Friday, 26th January, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1923. [202]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, 17th January, to Friday, 26th January, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1923. [301]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1923, at 12.15 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, 17th January, to Friday, 26th January, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1923. [218]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, at 3.30 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY, 1923, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, 22nd January, to Saturday, 3rd February, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1923. [222]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th February to the 12th February (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1923. [270]

THE HONGKONG CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED and THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 44, Des Voeux Road, on TUESDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, 29th January, to Tuesday, 13th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1923. [219]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING, 1923.

FEBRUARY 29th, MARCH 1st, 2nd & 3rd

ENTRIES for the forthcoming Races close on SATURDAY, 27th inst. at 3 p.m., and must be sent to the JOCKEY CLUB, ROOM 24, Chester Road, on or before this date.

Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the JOCKEY CLUB STABLES, JOCKEY CLUB ROOM (Hongkong Club Annex, Chester Road), Race Course, HONGKONG CLUB and LINTAS DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings.

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INTIMATIONS

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at VICTORIA, HONGKONG, and known as Nos. 75 and 77, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot on MONDAY,

the 19th day of JANUARY, 1923, at 3 P.M., by Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers, at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

PARTICULARS.

Nos. 75 and 77, Hollywood Road, Victoria, Hongkong. This property is situated on the Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 82A.

There is a frontage on Hollywood Road of 80 feet 6 inches and on one side the premises abut on Aberdeen Street. The premises cover an area of 8,850 square feet or thereabouts.

The premises are held for the term of 999 years commencing from the 7th day of April, 1852, created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 27th day of February, 1852. The Crown Rent payable in respect of the premises is \$76.92 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors, etc.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, or to

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1923. [251]

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee.

By PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot

on TUESDAY,

The 30th Day of JAN., 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, at their Office, Duddell Street.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street, and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

1923/

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

THURSDAY,

the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1923 at three o'clock P.M.

At their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

Situate near Saigon Street, Yaumati in the Colony of Hongkong and being Portions of Section D of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 49 intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3 OF SECTION D OF KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 49.

To be sold

IN THREE LOTS

Each Lot containing an area of 4,758 Square Feet or thereabouts and more particularly shown and delineated on a plan exhibited at the Offices of Messrs. DEACON, HARSTON & SHENTON and at the Auction Rooms of the Auctioneers.

LOT 1.—Subsection 1 of Section D of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 49 as per plan.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 23RD, 1923.

TREASURE TROVE.

Three thousand two hundred and seventy years ago King TUT-ANKH-AMEN was laid to rest with all due ceremony in his tomb in the Valley of Kings. Here, amidst the rocks of the Nile valley, it must have seemed to the mourners that the treasures which they sealed up with their dead monarch would remain undisturbed throughout the ages. Thirty-two centuries have followed each other down the corridors of time and King TUT-ANKH-AMEN, the centre of a far wider range of interest than ever he was during the splendour of his brief reign, for his tomb has been discovered. It is to be feared that the contents removed to a museum at Cairo. Long years of patient work by Lord CARNARVON and his expert assistants have at length been rewarded by a find of treasure trove such as occurs but once in a century. Moreover, the discovery, fascinating though it now is, remains to be told. It appears that there are three chambers, of which only two have as yet been opened; it is believed that the third contains the royal corpse, and if this is the case, it will probably contain historical documents of enormous value to Egyptologists in addition to a further collection of gems and jewels. This inner chamber is to be opened during the present week, and on here, thousands of miles from the Valley of Kings, immersed as we are in the prosaic round of 20th century business, he must a dull dog who does not admit to a mild excitement as to what will meet the eyes of the searchers as they peer into the gloom of this silent sepulchre.

For the fascination of hidden treasure is great and makes an appeal to all classes. If it be analyzed, we think its fascination will be found to spring from that hope of getting something for nothing, which, though often disguised under other names, is instinct in the breasts of humanity. It is the universal nature of this lure of treasure trove which has created so much interest in Lord CARNARVON's remarkable discovery. The public, for whose benefit long accounts of the find have been appearing in the English papers, are more or less indifferent to progress in Egyptology—a science about which they know little and care less—but they are keenly alive to the romance of an incident which has revealed treasures of immense value. As one of the papers crudely puts it, "The throne alone would probably fetch £50,000 in the open market." That, of course, was exactly what the average man was wondering. "What was the stuff worth in hard cash? £50,000? A very nice haul! £2,500 a year for life (less tax) and all for opening a tomb! A pleasant affair. By the way, at present rates this throne would fetch about £425,500—we mention this fact to obviate mental calculation.

The science of archaeology, which is at present receiving so unusual an advertisement, shared the fate of all sciences which during 1914 to 1918 were not directly applicable to purposes of destruction. It was neglected. With comparative peace, a strong revival has set in. It is pleasant to notice that in territories which have come under the control of the British Empire and are rich in archaeological remains, the administration is offering every encouragement to investigators. Especially is this the case in Palestine. Though much has been done by patient workers during the last century, the treasures so far laid bare are but a moiety of what yet lies hidden in the earth. The chief centre of work up till now has been in the Middle East, from Cyprus to Mesopotamia. Close to Hongkong we have virgin soil, for China has not yet been scratched. So far as we are aware, the Chinese have not taken any interest in this matter and the European has lacked the necessary facilities. That China conceals some fascinating treasures is certain. There is, for example, the great tumulus of Tei-shih-Tuang-ti in Shensi. Into the labyrinthine recesses of this mound it is written that ten thousand workmen and a horde of slaves and wives were driven before the entrance were sealed. Together with these victims of a barbarous custom there was interred much treasure, including a "sea of mercury." The primitive races of China have also left their remains, and once this field of research is explored it may be expected that a flood of light will be thrown on much which at present is obscure in the early history of man.

To return, in conclusion, to the case of King TUT-ANKH-AMEN. The opening of his tomb is an object-lesson illustrative of the transient nature of human affairs and the impermanence of civilizations. One can imagine the uproar which would now arise were it proposed to open up one of the tombs in Westminster Abbey and transfer the contents to an American museum. Even so would the possibility of what is now happening have startled the contemporaries of King TUT-ANKH-AMEN, and yet, since the day which saw him laid to rest in the valley of Kings, not one but many civilizations have dominated the land of Egypt. Of all these none can present so bizarre a contrast with the past as does the present one. The 20th Century has produced a situation in which the dead King causes American tourists to flock to his burial ground; hotel-keepers to rejoice, and rail and steamship companies to sell an exceptional number of tickets! One might with justice exclaim: "Le roi est mort, mais vive le roi!"

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 13th amounted to 94,794 tons and the sales during the period to 69,409 tons.

Mr. W. Somerset Maugham is staying at the Oriental Hotel Bangkok, and when the last mail left was down with malaria fever doubtless contracted when coming overland from Mandalay.

THE RUHR SITUATION.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL LEADERS FINED.

FOREIGN WORKERS SYMPATHISE WITH GERMANY

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

CONTROL COMMISSION TO RETAIN HOTEL QUARTERS.

Berlin, January 24th.—It is reported that the departure of the French and Belgian members of the Allied mission from Munich has been denied.

Reports from Munich state that, thanks to the Imperial Government's intervention, the Bavarian Authorities have compelled the hotels to permit the Franco-Belgian Control Mission to retain their hotel quarters. Light and water, which were cut off, have been restored. STRIKE SITUATION STILL REMAINS DIFFICULT.

MAYENCE, January 24th.—The population was relieved at the expected lightness of the sentence passed on the industrial magnates, nevertheless they demonstrated poissily, necessitating action by the French troops, but no armed collision occurred.

Strike efforts throughout the Ruhr district continue to be sporadic and indefinite. Up to the present there is no sign of them becoming general. Forty-three thousand employees are idle at the Thyssen mine, while only the officials are striking at the Stinnes mines.

A message from Essen announces that railway traffic to the west of the Ruhr has been brought to a standstill in consequence of the railwaymen's strike affecting a number of small stations. Messages from Dusseldorf quote instances of the difficulty of securing trucks and rolling stock, much of which was diverted to the interior at the beginning of the occupation.

COAL DELIVERIES TO FRANCE SHOW BIG FALLING-OFF

Essen, January 24th.—Despatches to hand show that as a result of the twelve days' occupation France has received 28,000 tons of coal from the Ruhr, whereas, if there had been no occupation she would have received 800,000 tons under the reparation deliveries. Germany, before the occupation of the Ruhr, received 90,000 truck loads daily from the Ruhr, this has increased by 8,000 truck loads daily, since the occupation.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT REGARDING POLICY.

CORLENTON, January 24th.—Luncheon with the Allied Commissioners after the ceremony of lowering the American flag, Sir James Allen said that the spectacle they had just witnessed was neither grandiose nor imposing, but it was most significant in connection with the affairs of the old and new worlds. He declared that they were witnesses of an unusually significant phase of history.

Interviewed later Sir James Allen said there was a concordance between the British and American Governments, respecting certain policies and measures which were being carried out. Europe was indicative of what was fundamental in the hearts of the two nations.

The American forces, numbering 1,000, have been replaced by 5,000 French troops.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH GOVERNOR-GENERAL APPOINTED.

PARIS, January 24th.—Everything indicates that the French have decided to cut off the Ruhr from Germany in a few days. The French admit that the limitation of Franco-Belgian activities to the diversion of coal trains and seizure of the State mines has not produced the desired effect and has not resulted in the despatch of more coal to France. On the contrary, coal is uninterruptedly moving to Germany.

The French proposal seems to be to establish by means of a close cordon of customs officials, protected by troops, an iron ring separating from the rest of Germany the occupied territory, in which the French and Belgians will establish a government under a French Governor-General, first military and later civil. The French and Belgians will control all

the public services, but will not interfere with the normal life of the inhabitants as long as law and order are maintained. The French and Belgians will supply the food. The French expect to meet with no great resistance once the workers find they are being paid and fed regularly. ESSEN RAILWAY OFFICIALS UNDER ARREST.

Essen, January 24th.—Developments in the Ruhr will depend on the result of the trial at Mayence. The strike in the Thyssen and Stinnes mines is limited to twenty-four hours, and the men will resume in the morning, pending the result of the trial. Negotiations between miners and the management at Essen have resulted in an agreement to increase wages. Only one mine at present is definitely striking, but it is believed the men and the management have agreed to restrict output to fifty per cent. The refusal of the telephonists to make connections for the French led to a number of arrests in outlying places, where strikes are threatened. The Essen postal officials have passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of troops from the post office, and refusing to work under French bayonets. The railway strike at Oberhausen has crippled traffic in the north of the Ruhr. A number of officials, refusing to operate the Belgian troop-trains, have been arrested. On the contrary, the train service from Essen to Dortmund and to Dusseldorf is complete.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR APPRECIATES ACCUSED'S SENTIMENTS.

PARIS, January 24th.—A message from Mayence says the court-martial on six German industrialists, including Thyssen and Spindler, opened in the morning. Four German advocates are defending, assisted by a French legal expert. The German advocates Grimm at the outset questioned the competence of the court, but it was unanimously decided that the court was competent. A French Captain, Badin, prosecuting, demanded a sentence of a fine. The sitting was then suspended.

MAYENCE, January 24th.—The court-martial has sentenced the German industrialists to pay the following fines: Fritz Thyssen 5,100 francs, Kesten 15,632, Wuestenhofer 8,940, Tengelmann 6,020, Spindler 47,732, and Oloff 224,300.

The majority of the judges admitted there were extenuating circumstances in favour of the accused. Grimm, counsel for the defence, pleaded that *force majeure* had excluded all responsibility, and appealed for the clauses of The Hague Convention relative to the treatment of inhabitants in occupied territory. He declared their consciences had compelled the accused men to act. A German who was in the corridors of the law courts shouted "Hoch, Deutschland!" and was immediately arrested.

Thyssen admitted that he disobeyed the order of the Occupation Authorities regarding coal deliveries, saying it was his duty to obey his country's orders and the entry of troops into the Ruhr district was legally unjustified. The other accused associated themselves with Thyssen's standpoint.

The Public Prosecutor, in requesting a fine, said he appreciated the sentiments that inspired the accused and he inclined towards indulgence.

BRITAIN WILL NOT CO-OPERATE IN SANCTIONS.

LONDON, January 24th.—With reference to an outcry by a section of the British Press, declaring that the arrest of the German finance official at Cologne is a blow to British prestige, and demanding an unequivocal statement of the Government's policy as regards the British occupied area, Reuter learns that as a result of Lord Crowe's meeting with M. Poincare in Paris yesterday the situation as between the British and French Authorities in the Rhineland has been considerably clarified, and it is unlikely that any misunderstanding will now arise. It has been made clear that Great Britain is unable to co-operate in the application of any form of Sanctions in the British area and that British troops cannot be used to assist the French Authorities, but nothing will be done to hinder the French in the execution of whatever measures they deem necessary. Instructions have been sent to the French High Commissioner in the Rhineland to make matters easy if possible for the British Authorities.

U.S. ARMY OF OCCUPATION DEPARTS.

CORLENTON, January 24th.—The American army of occupation left Germany this afternoon. The commander-in-chief sent a message from his troops, referring to the American army's deep affection for the Allies, and hoping the good conduct of the troops would efface all thoughts of bitterness on the part of the population.

GERMAN BOYCOTT STRICTLY ENFORCED.

Essen, January 24th.—It is stated on French authority that the occupied territory will be completely cut off from the rest of Germany to-morrow. It is understood that 250 French customs officials have arrived. Mining directorates are of opinion that a general strike is unlikely, as the six industrialists were only fined. The French and Belgians everywhere are meeting with uncompromising hostility. The railway. (Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

LABOUR UNION BANK FIRST BANK CONTROLLED EXCLUSIVELY BY TRADES UNIONS.

New York, January 24th.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who recently purchased a block of stock in the Empire Trust Company, are now applying for a charter in order to form their own bank, with branches throughout the country. This will be the first bank controlled exclusively by Trades Unions.

FRANCE PREPARING FOR A LONG STAY.

PARIS, January 24th.—The newspapers give prominence to a report that General Weygand will shortly be appointed High Commissioner of the Ruhr. It is deduced from this that France is contemplating a prolonged occupation, probably extending to two years, which is the period covered by the French reparation plan.

BATAVIAN OIL CO. BOARD PROTESTS AGAINST DUTCH INDIES TAX POLICY.

THE HAGUE, January 24th.—The Board of the Royal Dutch Co. has written to the Minister of the Colonies protesting that the Dutch Indies tax policy and fiscal collectors are an interference with the administration of the Batavian Oil Company.

A MARK OF APPRECIATION TRIBUTE TO EX-AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S SERVICES.

LONDON, January 24th.—An appeal for subscriptions with the object of perpetuating the name and services of Mr. Page, ex-American Ambassador, has been issued by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lloyd George and other statesmen.

U.S. BY-ELECTION DECEASED MEMBER'S WIFE ELECTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24th.—Mrs. Nolan has been elected to fill her late husband's place in the House of Representatives. She will be the only woman member.

EARLIER CABLES.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS. ANGLO-JAPANESE-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, January 24th.—With reference to a speech by the Japanese Premier, in which he prophesied that if France and Italy failed to ratify the Washington Naval Treaty, it would not be impossible for the other signatories to reach a certain agreement, it is stated here that nothing is known in responsible quarters of any understanding between Britain, the United States and Japan regarding the course to be followed in the unlikely contingency of France and Italy not ratifying the Treaty.

men, telephonists and others all refusing to have anything to do with them. The Germans to-day refused to supply coal even for local French use, and likewise are refusing to drive trains in which French or Belgians are travelling.

FRENCH COMPLETELY CONTROL RAILWAYS.

PARIS, January 24th.—The Ministry of War announces that owing to a partial strike on the railways in the Ruhr district, five detachments of railway troops, of 750 men each, selected from the personnel of the French railways, leave to-night for the Rhineland in order to assure necessary communications. M. Le Troquer, Minister of Works, and General Weygand are proceeding to the Ruhr to enquire into the situation.

A message from Essen says the French are taking complete control of the railways. They assert that if the Germans refuse to operate the trains they will have sufficient drivers to maintain the principal services. Six hundred French drivers and firemen have already arrived.

Reports of important movements by the Reichswehr are semi-officially denied. It is stated that the German troops are in garrison and no concentration of any kind has occurred.

ATTITUDE OF FOREIGN TRADES UNIONS.

AMSTERDAM, January 24th.—The National Trades Union Federation has decided financially to assist the Ruhr workers to resist the French, to the extent of some 150,000 florins.

LONDON, January 24th.—The Council of the Trade Union Congress and the Executive of the British Labour Party have jointly issued a manifesto expressing solidarity with the German workmen in the Ruhr district and demanding that the Government intervene diplomatically to secure immediate occupation.

EARLIER CABLES.

MOSUL DEADLOCK. UNDERSTANDING ON OTHER QUESTIONS REACHED.

LAUSANNE, January 24th.—It seems certain that the Mosul deadlock will not affect the continuance of the Conference. It is understood the treaty will contain a clause providing for reference of the question of Mosul to the League of Nations. The financial part of the treaty has been drafted. It is understood that the Allies will demand reparations from Turkey, reduced to fifteen millions sterling, half the original amount.

In a statement to the delegation, Mr. Child says the American representatives, although not participating in the territorial settlement, will be glad to associate themselves with the intent of Lord Curzon's remarks on the subject, and emphasizes the American Government's open door policy with regard to oil concessions, and suggests that the existing conflicting claims should be settled juridically.

LAUSANNE, January 24th.—The sub-commission has reached an agreement on the exchange of populations question, and a special convention will be signed forthwith. The Turks under this agreement no longer insist on the expulsion of Hellenic subjects.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT. REFORM MACHINERY MUST BE ADEQUATELY TESTED.

DELHI, January 23rd.—In the nature of a reply to the motion passed in the Assembly urging early reconsideration of the question of extension of responsible government, a despatch by Lord Peel has been laid on the table of the Legislature declaring that the merits and capabilities of the electorate have not yet been tested by the merits and progress would not be assisted, but perhaps retarded, by the addition of fresh responsibilities. He declared that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable the new machinery to be adequately tested.

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, January 24th.—It is announced that the Government is appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the organization of the Civil Service in India, the general conditions of service and the best methods of ensuring satisfactory recruitment of Indians and Europeans.

BANK PROFITS. FURTHER SUBSTANTIAL DIVIDENDS PROPOSED.

LONDON, January 24th.—The National Provincial Bank reports a profit of £2,750,000 in 1922. A dividend of sixteen per cent. is proposed for the year, and £291,000 is carried forward. Lloyd's Bank shows a profit of £2,083,000. The proposed dividend is sixteen and two-thirds per cent., and £249,000 is carried forward.

THE MEMEL DISTURBANCE FIRM SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE ESSENTIAL.

WARSAW, January 24th.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber has unanimously passed a resolution that the attack on Memel, being a breach of the Versailles Treaty, must be firmly settled, otherwise it will constitute a precedent having incalculable consequences.

CREDITS TO EUROPE.

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEES' FAVOURABLE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, January 24th.—The Senate Agricultural Committee has reported favourably on the Norbeck Bill proposing an appropriation of two hundred and fifty million dollars for credits to Europe for the purchase of American agricultural products.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF TAX FREE ISSUES.

WASHINGTON, January 24th.—The House of Representatives has adopted the Green resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the further issue of securities exempt from taxation.

RUSSIAN GRAIN SUPPLIES. EXPORTS TO FINLAND WILL CONTINUE.

HELSINKI, January 24th.—The exports of grain from Soviet Russia to Finland continue. Hitherto three thousand tons of Russian rye have been delivered. Official Soviet calculations state that the total grain exports in 1923 will amount to 330,000 tons.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER OFFICE COLLAPSES.

BERLIN, January 24th.—Hitherto there are twenty dead as a result of the collapse of part of the offices of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, burying many of the employees.

AMERICAN COAL SETTLEMENT.

New York, January 24th.—The bituminous agreement provides for a wage of 74 dollars an eight-hour day, and \$1.05 a ton for contract miners.

SAVATION ARMY RAID.

CAPTURING A PEKING TEMPLE.

The following account is given by Adjutant Arthur Ludbrook in the *War Cry* of December 23rd:—

In Peking the Chinese New Year's Day, which does not synchronize with the beginning of the Western year, is heralded at twilight on New Year's Eve and celebrated until the dawn of the day itself with a fireworks display which for din is not exceeded in any other of the world's cities. From almost every courtyard comes the crack of explosion and the smell of gunpowder, and the noise of Chinese cannon is not to be compared with the innocent explosion of those let off in doorways by naughty boys in Western lands.

With the approach of day the Chinese capital assumes almost the appearance of an English Sunday. Shops are closed, business is suspended, streets are less crowded, and people are dressed in their finest clothes, often new for the occasion. Indeed, if it were not for the intermittent "crackers" and the flying of numerous kites, a stranger could easily imagine that the city was observing the Christian Sabbath.

The performance of religious ceremonies, or the worship of the gods, does not encroach on the time of the Pekinese, for during the greater part of the year the temples are totally deserted. On New Year's Day, however, thousands of people journey to certain temples, some no doubt to worship, but others to enjoy the "fun."

The Salvation Army in Peking, as in other places, is not slow in taking the initiative, and a plan was conceived by our leaders to have a Meeting on New Year's Day inside one of the temples renowned for its crowds at this season of the year. To a person not familiar with the Orient such an expedition is difficult to comprehend. It consisted in effect of an open denunciation of a heathen system, thousands of years old, in the very edifice dedicated to its sustenance. From our mustering ground we marched behind the Army Flag, assisted by the spirited music of the newly-organized Staff Band, towards our objective, which is the Temple of the Eastern Sacred Hill, outside one of the eastern gates. The Army never fails to create a stir when with flags and drums it appears on the streets, and the people are literally falling over each other to get a view of the procession.

Through the old grey Eastern gate, architecture of another age, we march to the music of "Joy! Joy! Joy! there is joy in the Salvation Army." Soldiers of many armies have entered or left the city by this route—Tartars, Mongols, Manchus, and, in modern times, the armies of the Allies, to do homage to the Emperor, to kill, murder and loot, or perhaps to avenge the blood of Christian martyrs, and relieve besieged Legations—but never did a band of Soldiers with such a holy mission—the Salvation of souls—march through its portals as did the Salvationists on this New Year's Day.

The Sacred Hill Temple is in the heart of the eastern suburb. The surroundings are distinctly different from those within the walls of the city. Thousands of people are going to and coming from the temple, shops of all descriptions, as well as many pedlars, are doing a roaring trade. Beggars, having forsaken their habitual haunts, congregate along the ways leading to the temple—verminous, dirty, diseased, half-naked, women with babies at the breast, the lame, the halt, and the blind. Their cry can be heard in the night watches as well as during the day. What an ocean of misery for some Christians, loving hearts to relieve!

Some of us are a little apprehensive. Shall we be able to carry out our objective? A little distance from the temple gates we cease to play and sing; a certain carelessness takes possession of us as if we sensed danger ahead. "Some one asked, 'I wonder if they will try to stop us!' Joining the throng of people jostling their way in, against the stream coming out of the temple we enter the gates without opposition. Then the doubters breathe freely.

The temple is laid out on a large scale, being composed of a number of spacious courtyards, most of which are flanked with Chinese buildings in which the gods are housed. The din is deafening. If Jehovah's Temple in Jerusalem was anything like the present-day Chinese temples one can easily understand the anguish of our Lord manifested when He overthrew the tables of the money-changers. There the buying and selling goes on continuously, not unlike an old-time English fair.

As best we can we make our way through the crowd to a stand previously selected, right in the inner precincts. On the way we notice hundreds of people in the act of worship. We pass through one big courtyard with buildings on three sides, each containing a god with "attendants." Immediately in front of each god, outside the building, are huge urns full of burning incense, placed there by the worshippers.

At last we reach our destination, which is the veranda of one of the buildings not in use. This makes a platform giving just the elevation needed. When we have arranged ourselves on this we are faced with a concourse of people numbering upwards of a thousand, curiously waiting for us to proceed. It is almost impossible to describe such a crowd. Their composure is perfect, although a swaying mass; they listen eagerly, although our message must be difficult for them to understand, and they stay to the end of the Meeting. All kinds and climes are before us: the painted lady, the poor children, the silk-begowned gentlemen, and the ragged coolie. They all find a common level listening to the glorious story of the Cross. (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE NEW TICAL.

Dealing with the change in the value of the Siam tical, the *Bangkok Times* says: A notification announces that the rate of exchange for the issue of "legal currency" in Bangkok, against gold paid abroad by telegraphic transfer, will, until further notice, be Tca. 10.80 per £1, or approximately 1s. 10 7/32d. to the tical. The corresponding rate notified by the Ministry of Finance to the Banks for the sale of sterling to them by telegraphic transfer is Tca. 11.20, or approximately 1s. 9 7/16d. per tical. The mean between these rates is Tca. 11 per £1, or approximately 1s. 8 13/16d. per tical. The town has been full of rumours of such a reduction of the exchange value of the tical for some weeks. In fact many had arrived at the second thought that in view of the balance of trade having now been distinctly on the right side for three months, the step would be postponed for some little time. The prophets were further at fault in the belief that the reduction would be made to 1s. 8d. tical at once. A Government has got to take a long view on such a question, and we do not doubt that the step taken is for the ultimate good of the country. The nimble two-shilling tical has been an excellent coin in many respects and we are sorry to lose it, but a purely agricultural country like this did, at times find, it difficult to live up to. It had come to be a little too close to the limit of safety. Meantime a change of this kind is, of course, most upsetting in business. The import market is very agitated, and some time must elapse before things reach a normal basis. All outstandings will be seriously affected. Further the beginning of January is the regular time for large remittances to Europe and the value of these will be reduced accordingly. Even in the rice market it may take a little time to adjust prices to the new value.

M. JOFFE.

INVITED TO JAPAN.

The *Evening News* (Shanghai) says:—Following upon the recent refusal of both the Hongkong and the Macao Governments to permit Mr. A. A. Joffe, Soviet envoy, to visit those ports, it is understood that the Japanese are inviting the Russian envoy to go to Japan to recuperate. In a message from Viscount Goto, forwarded from Tokyo expressions of sympathy regarding Mr. Joffe's ill health are voiced and in particular the suggestion is advanced that Mr. Joffe should pay a visit to the hot springs in Japan with the aim of regaining his health.

It is further suggested that a visit to Japan by Mr. Joffe might have the effect of removing any misunderstandings existing between Tokyo and Moscow. Viscount Goto is Chairman of the Russo-Japanese Association, an influential organisation in Tokyo.

The health of M. Joffe, the Soviet envoy, who is now at Shanghai, is improving, according to a statement made by his secretary, at an interview last week. The Soviet envoy is now under the medical care of Dr. Blumenthal, the German physician.

M. Joffe had applied for permission to recuperate his health at Hongkong, but the request was refused by the British authorities.

On account of the illness of M. Joffe and the instability of the present Cabinet of the Chinese Republic, the Sino-Russian Conference has been postponed. But the Soviet representative will return to Peking by March, when he hopes it will be possible to resume the conference.

Naturally we feel our position is unique. A small band of Salvationists uplifting the name of Jesus to people who have never heard of His love, in a temple where His arch-enemy reigns supreme! My mind goes to Paul at Athens. "His spirit was stirred in him, when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry," and he stood on Mars Hill and revealed to the people the true and living God. We were equally moved, and we believe that our words brought at least some light into this great darkness.

Commissioner Pearce decided that the speakers should be Chinese, and so we have a succession of Chinese Officers and Converts testifying to the "power of God unto Salvation," and denouncing idol worship. One comrade tells how he had been addicted to worshipping in this very temple, but that he has now, through Jesus Christ, received pardon from the true God. Right through, the Meeting has been carefully piloted with the idea of reaching the people's hearts and consciences. The crowd is especially quiet as a group of converted girls sing, "When mothers of Salem." I imagine the author never anticipated that this song would be sung in such circumstances.

No penitent form is practicable, but we believe we shall hear of results though "after many days." The Meeting concludes with an enthusiastic ringing of "Lift up The Army Banner, Blood and Fire," and a "Hallelujah" shout that must have disturbed the evil spirits which haunt this temple. After the benediction is pronounced a bevy of Cadets scatter among the crowd and sell Gospels and "War Cries."

We direct our way homeward glad in the fact that our objective has been attained, and meditating upon the great privilege that is ours to tell the story of the Saviour's wonderful love to this great people.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

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We have just received the
WELL-KNOWN MIXTURE "BARNEY'S"

- Barney's Smoking Mixture (Medium)
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- Parson's Pleasure " (Mild)
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PRICE:—\$1.60 Per 1 lb. tin.

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The M/S. "AUSTRALIEN"
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COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS,
about 16th February, 1923.

Farther Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Africa"	20th February	20th March
M/S. "Indian"	18th March	18th April
M/S. "Oble"	1st April	8th May
M/S. "Kina"	27th April	2nd June

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars please apply to:

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SENSATIONAL THEFT OF JEWELS. ANGRY LOVER'S LETTER LEADS TO DISCOVERY.

All Italy has lately been ringing with the story of how Donna Franca Florio, a famous beauty and a lady-in-waiting to Queen Elena, was robbed of her jewels worth four million lire. Her husband, Baron Florio, is one of the wealthiest men in Italy, possessing the Sicilian vineyard which produces the "Marsala Florio."

Donna Franca made the unpleasant discovery of her loss on returning to her hotel at Viareggio from the Kursaal in the early hours of the morning on November 4th. The thieves had also entered the adjoining room occupied by Miss Chapman, daughter of Major Percy Chapman, formerly Consul-General at Florence, and had carried off most of her valuables. The affair was shrouded in mystery, as doors were found locked and windows closed as usual, but suspicion fell upon two young men of smart appearance and dubious nationality who had been staying in the hotel and vanished upon the night of the robbery.

One, called Walther, said he was Swiss; the other, who declared he was English, gave his name as Dr. Joe Wikeworth. They might never have been traced had not Walther's fiancée written him a letter from Cologne addressed to Viareggio, accusing him of neglect, and complaining of so prolonged an absence in Italy. Cav. Rizzo, a Milanese detective in charge of the case, lost no time in starting for Cologne, where he soon made great friends with the disconsolate Fraulein, who is the daughter of a prominent official, and learned enough about Walther's habits to lead finally to his arrest and to that of his friend. Various curious protruberances on their persons roused suspicion, and the jewels were discovered between layers of woollen vests.

Walther is a Bavarian, and the pseudo-Englishman a Hungarian, and it is believed that they form part of an international gang of thieves who are responsible for several robberies upon the Riviera. It is only fair to say that the Fraulein genuinely believed in the "important commercial enterprises" upon which Walther told her he was engaged.

"NEVER RETIRE."

It is a matter of some interest that most old men are enthusiastic politicians. This inclination to be excited is normal and healthy, one which is denied at peril. For it brings about a fuller ventilation of the lungs, a better charging of the blood with oxygen owing to the increased depth of the breathing, and a swifter removal from the cells of the body of the carbonic acid gas which is their chief waste product.

Over and over again the writer has observed the excellent effects on oldish men of the occurrence in their lives of some unexpected difficulty or some fresh focus of interest. Even while friends were shaking their heads over the "strain" thus imposed, new vigour seemed to come to the "dreaded" individual.

The dictum "Never retire" is justified on this showing. It need not, however, be interpreted too literally. It is not retirement which matters, but the loss of interest in life which is so often consequent on this step.

A better way of putting it would be: Never retire unless you have a real, big interest to retire towards. If that exists leaving an occupation does not matter. But the second interest must be not less absorbing than the first. It must be a hobby or pursuit which has been "knocking at the mind" for many a year.

What is usually fatal is the process known as "taking up" some interest in order to fill in the time. People who retire and then "take up" golf or fishing, or even politics, seldom live long to enjoy their new avocation.

People, on the other hand, who have been amateur politicians all their lives and who finally retire in order to go into Parliament grow younger and stronger in the process. They have added to their interest and so to their physical activity. Life is being lived on a higher plane.

It is the "high-plane lives" which endure into ripe old age.—Times.

"IDOLATRY OF SPORT."

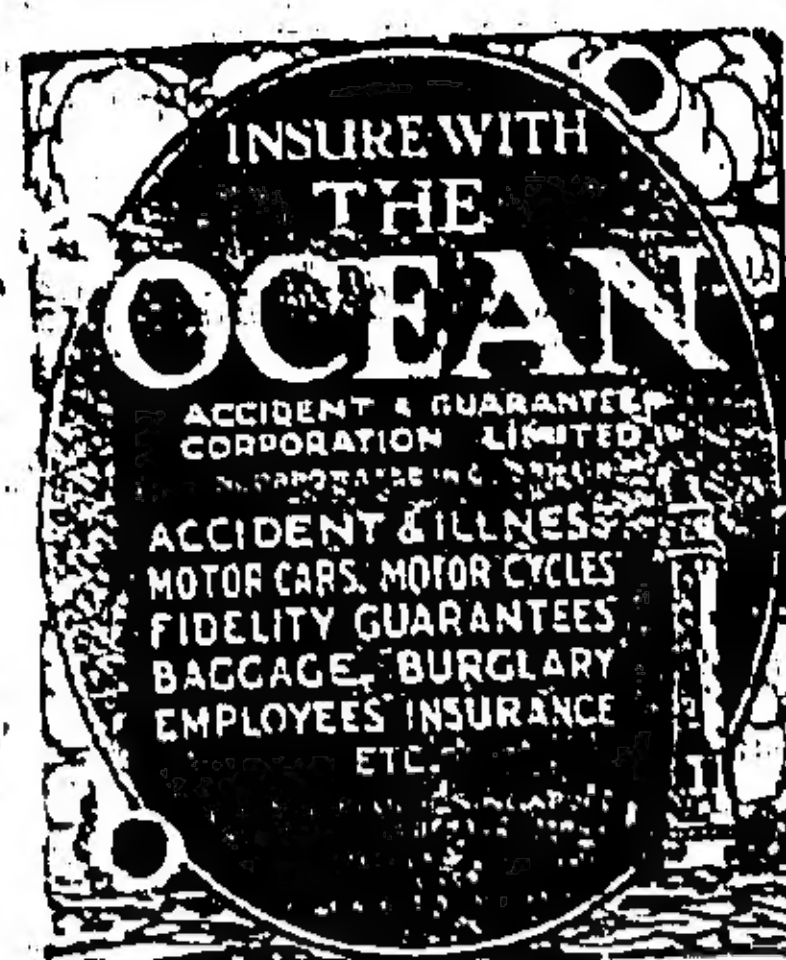
A BISHOP'S PROTEST.

Presiding at the Chester Diocesan Conference on November 22nd, the Bishop of Chester said he believed we were extraordinarily near to something like idolatry of sport and amusement when one read of a reception given in London to a cinema artist which would hardly be secured by, say, General Foch. One could not help thinking that the country had gone extraordinarily wild, and wrong. Really and truly, it was one form of national insanity.

No one could deny the extraordinarily sordid motives of ever so much of our recreation. In many departments of recreation, in the background of it all, there was a real meanness which touched the heart of the nation's life. One could not say anything for the wholesale encouragement of organized sport on Sunday. The real question was not what people should not do on Sunday, but what they ought to do. Church people ought to work all together for the recovery of the Lord's Day. The character of their services should again and again be reconsidered, and, if necessary, alterations should be made.

Of the thirty-two women who stood for Parliament only two, Viscountess Astor and Mrs. Wintringham, were returned.

Miss Gladie Loftus, the actress, was bound over at Marlborough-street, on November 17th, for being in possession of drugs, friends promising to take care of her. It was stated that she became a drug victim owing to the state of her nerves.

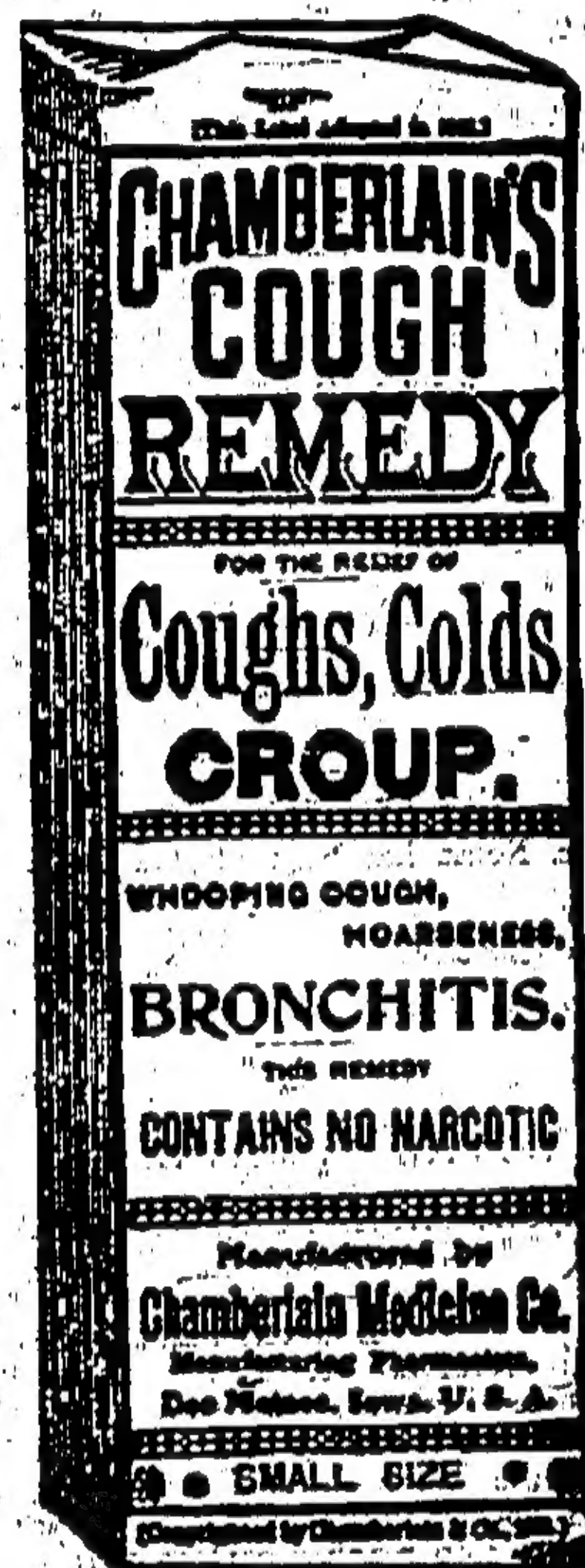


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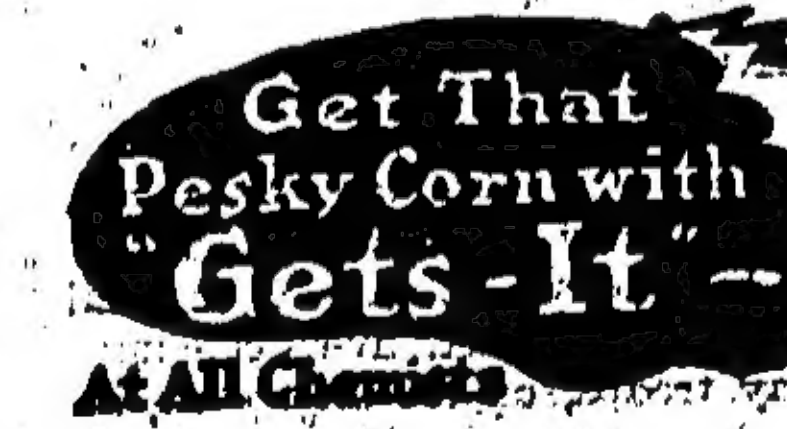
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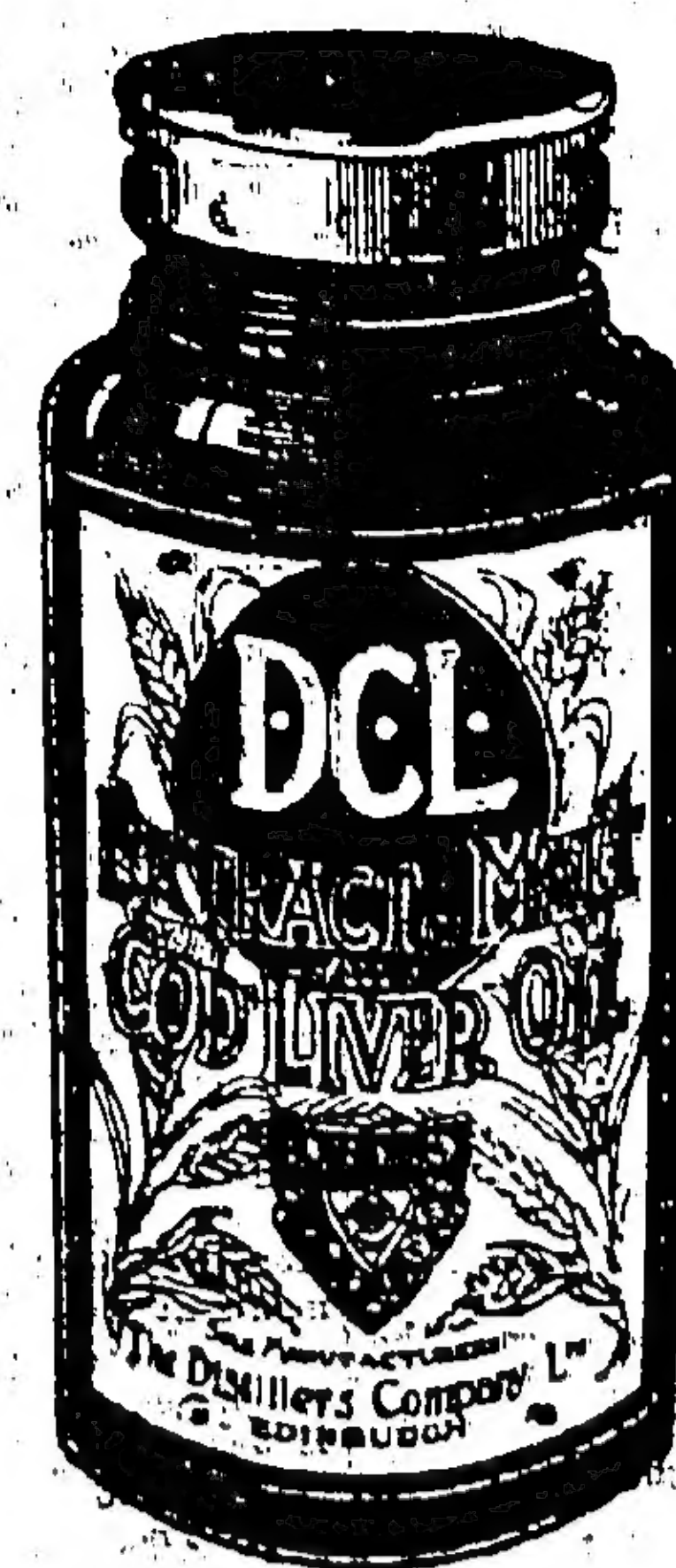
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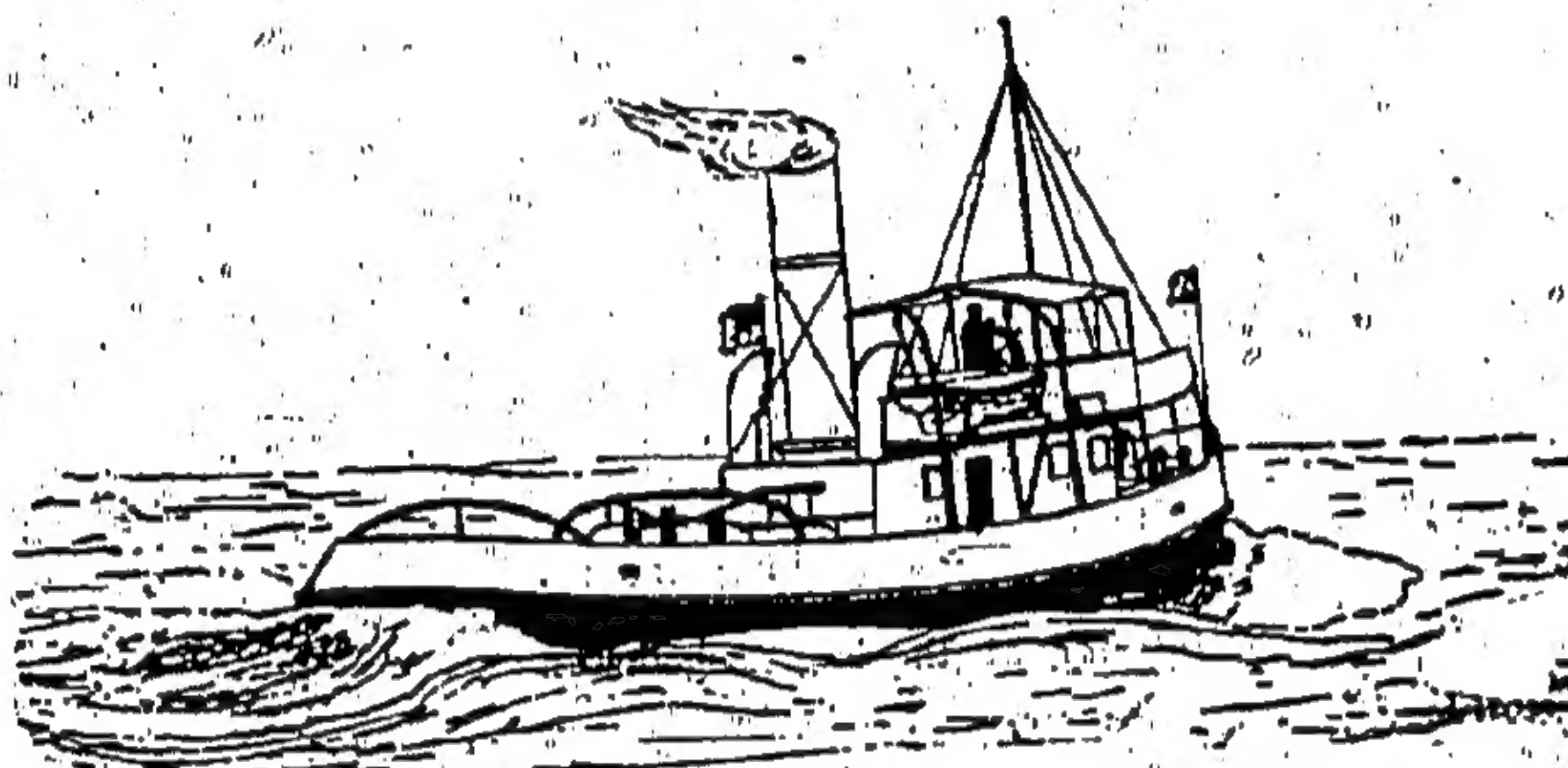
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S.S. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

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S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 13th Feb. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
 S.S. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
 S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
 S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 2nd half April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

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S.S. "NINGCHOW" ... Via Suez Canal ... 5th February.
 S.S. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... Via Suez Canal ... 15th February.
 S.S. "HYSON" ... Via Suez Canal ... 25th January.
 S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... Via Suez Canal ... 5th March.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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AMBOISE	—	—	25th Jan.
CORDILLERE	—	—	6th Feb.
ANGKOR	16th Dec.	20th Jan.	20th Feb.
ANGERS	28th Dec.	2nd Feb.	6th March
AZAY LE RIDEAU	19th Jan.	16th Feb.	20th March
PORTHOIS	16th Jan.	2nd March	2nd April

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 HAIFONG ... Capt. E. Walker ... Tuesday, 30th Jan., at 11 Noon.
 HAICHONG ... Capt. W. C. Parnmore ... Friday, 2nd Feb., at 1 p.m.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BOUDAN"	6,700	26th Jan. Noon	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"NELLORE"	6,553	7th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,000	7th Feb.	Mars., Ldon., A'warp. & Rdam.
"KHIVA"	9,000	21st Feb.	Mars., Ldon., A'warp. & Rdam.
"SIOGILLA"	6,700	23rd Feb.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"BANCA"	6,000	8th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"KORSA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Mars., Ldon. & A'warp.
"SOUHAN"	8,700	19th Mar.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHEMIR"	8,800	31st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Apr.	do.
"SIOGILLA"	6,500	13th Apr.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"NANIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	8,000	2nd May	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,000	16th May	do.
"NYANZAR"	7,000	30th May	do.
"NOVARA"	6,550	13th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,093	25th July	do.

Will Call at Hamburg if sufficient inducement offers.

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"GREGORY APCAR" 4,850 29th Jan. 3 p.m. Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
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"ST. ALBANS" 4,500 2nd Jan. 4 p.m. Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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"MOREA" 11,000 27th Jan. 4 p.m. Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
 "TORILLA" 8,500 4th Feb. Shanghai & Japan.
 "LAHORE" 8,352 5th Feb. Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko.
 "EASTERN" 4,000 6th Feb. Japan Direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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For	Steamer	To Sail
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HONGKONG	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 26th Jan. Noon.
CANTON	"NANCHANG"	On 27th Jan. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 27th Jan. 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 27th Jan. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, WHEIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"LIANGCHOW"	On 28th Jan. 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & WEIWEI	"KINGYUAN"	On 28th Jan. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KANCHOW"	On 30th Jan. D.L.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"YUNNAN"	On 30th Jan. 10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 30th Jan. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 30th Jan. 10 a.m.
SAIGON	"KUEICHOW"	On 31st Jan. D.L.

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FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 2nd February.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "FIUME" ... sailing second half of January.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing second half of February.

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S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Feb. 14th ... Mar. 8th

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